HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,086—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 5 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Jan.	ORIENTAL.....	5284	HIMALAYA...	5898
6th Feb.	MARMORA.....	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR ..	5394	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA ...	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR ...	5394	ARCADIA	6903
19th "	MACEDONIA.....	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA...	6501
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR ...	5394	OCEANA	6519
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA ...	9300
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR ...	5391	CHINA.....	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA..	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	4,807	Schmitz	....25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,800	Fiaschi	....24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	.... 21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4.259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX ...	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX ...	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE.....	P. Barberovich.....	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld.....	3,106	20th May. "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA.....	L. de Stabile.....	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 403	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 630, 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 630.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND....	C. Matcovich..	6,042	23rd Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 29th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Feb., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 8,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February. (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, China, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 29th Jan.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 28th January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ.....	400	600	321	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	810	439	703	390	593
LIVERPOOL..	555	850	470	723	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
A.	CITY of ATHENS...	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL.....	4500	McFee.....	24th Feb
A.	CITY of BOMBAY ..	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD ...	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	7000	Knapton.....	24th Mar.
C.	BREWE HALL	4300	Brown	30th Mar
B.	A. PROME	3500	F. McKay.....	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL ...	4200	A. Burke	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA ...	8000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL....	6700	Prowse.....	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL.....	4200	Hally	25th May.
B.	CITY of PORTE....	4427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 28th January, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti ...	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa.....	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 9 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini ...	17th Feb. 1901.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU,	3283	J. Nagao..	18th Jan.	29th Jan
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4403	K. Kori....	8th Mar.	20th Mar

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo were housed or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2,655...	Volkertson	12th Feb., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
2, Medows Street, Bombay, 29th December, 1903.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Penci Cases,
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65,

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other dogs
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

Fanny Stanley's
COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 29TH,
Comic Opera in 2 Acts,
THE NAUTCH GIRL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH,
The Grand Adelphi Drama in 5 Acts,
HARBOUR LIGHTS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.
Musical Comedy,
MY SWEETHEART.
MISS FANNY STANLEY
In Her Grand Impersonation as Lina
MY SWEETHEART.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
AT 9-15.
ELECTRIC SUCCESS OF
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
AND NEW ARTISTES.

RHODESIA! RHODESIA!! RHODESIA!!!

LONDON'S LADY SOCIETY JUGGLER,
This number is worth the admission money paid alone,

MR. GEORGE GINNETT
Exhibiting his wonderful power of kindness over animals.

OUR GREAT COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTES.
THE ZOES, THE CANTONS, IONA GINNETT,
WYNDHAM AND KITTY.
J. W. COOKE, GEORGE GINNETT, AND
30 OTHER ARTISTES.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30.
GRAND PRODUCTION OF THE
EQUESTRIAN DRAMA.
DICK TURPIN'S
FAMOUS RIDE TO YORK,
or
THE LIFE and DEATH OF BONNY
BLACK BESS,
This production will be on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in the East.

MATINEE! } SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th,
MATINEE!! }
Children half price to all parts of the Circus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Full Box, six Chairs..Rs. 20		Second Chairs.....Rs.	2
Single seat in Box ...Rs.	4	Stalls .....Rs.	1
Dress Circle.....Rs.	3	Gallery (Natives only)...As.	8

Box Plan at Circus. Booking Hours 10 A.M. to 12 NOON. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR &
LADY LAMINGTON.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT

in aid of
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
will take place in the
TOWN HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH 1904,
AT 9-15 P.M.
(NOT 16th February as previously advertised).
Box Office at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co., after 28th instant.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BARODA-GODRA-CHORD LINE FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 8th February, 1904, the Baroda-Godhra-Chord Line, comprising the following STATIONS, will be OPENED for PASSENGERS and other COACHING TRAFFIC, as also for PUBLIC TELEGRAPH MESSAGES :—

PILOL, DEROL,
SAMLAYA, KHARSALIA.

The Baroda-Godhra-Chord Line will form an integral part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway proper, and the Rules and Rates for Coaching Traffic will be the same as those in force on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 27th Jan., 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F.-P. Bales, Cotton Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 50 and 53 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, hurra cotton seed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, boxes of electro goods, cigars bales of cotton, waste paper, iron, moong, mats, and other miscellaneous articles.

9 bags of tamarind consigned to Bassaya Malaya Rapd, Byad to Wadi Bunder, Invoice No. 24 of 2nd June, 1903.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 58 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st February, 1904, at 2 p.m., at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B B & C I Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1904, at 2 p. m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Station.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th January, 1904.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1904.
Offered at As. 12 per Shilling.
FOOLSCAP SIZE.

No.		Rs.	as.
31.	Week at an opening	1	2
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	14
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	3	6
42.	Half a page to a day	2	4
48.	Half a page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	2	10
41.	Whole page to a day	3	12
	QUARTO SIZE.		
34.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0	12
33.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	8
49.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	2
44.	Half page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	1	14
43.	Whole page to a day	3	0
43.	Whole page to a day. Cloth	4	2
	OCTAVO SIZE.		
35.	Week at an opening	0	12
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	2
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1	14
47.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1	2
47.	Week at an opening	0	12
36.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0	12
9.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3	12
46.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3	0

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GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE
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OPPOSITE CAMA HOSPITAL,
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
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Come and see the performing Lions.
The ONLY Performing Lions in the East.
The ONLY Wrestling Lion in the World.
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The ONLY Zebras broke to Harness in the East.

In fact a performance unequalled, unparalleled, unique, refined, such an assortment of performing Wild Animals have never before been seen in Bombay, and nobody should miss this chance of seeing this Wonderful Circus. Third Grand Matinee on Saturday, 30th January, when children and their servants in attendance will be admitted to all parts of the house for half price. Bring the little ones to have an enjoyable two hours' fun and amusement.

Special space is reserved for Native Ladies only on the Gallery.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 30TH.
AND
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MISS HENRIETTE MURKENS,
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THE ANNUAL BALL

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will take place at the
TOWN HALL,
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TICKETS TO ADMIT
One Gent. and Two Ladies, Rs. 10;
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MAY BE OBTAINED FROM :
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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th January to 11th February, 1904, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 1st February, 1904, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 28th January, 1904.

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PRACTICE JUMPS are now up on the inside of the RACE COURSE.

J. ST. J. GRAHAM,
Hon. Secretary.

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THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, 26th February, 1904, at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers. Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 17,75,000
OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... ,, 9,810,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... ,, 460,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
GENERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, the Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£511,500
HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BRANCHES :
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Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DRAFTS ADJUSTED for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	,, 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	,, 5,00,000

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,, H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING
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or
2¼ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	... 4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	... 4 ,,
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DON'T COUGH.
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the Bungalow "Sconce Villas" otherwise known as "Alfa Mahal," on the Hill near the Government House, Parel, advertised to take place to-morrow, is POST PONED until further intimation.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, plateware, Persian carpets, old China jars, table ornaments, English 15 days' brass clock, sweet-toned piano by Soundy and Co. cooking stove, medicine chest, English ice-box, lamps, bicycle, nearly new, typewriter by Grandale, &c., the property of Captain COLE.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture such as single and double cots, mattrasse hat and look stands, dressing and washband and ritting tables, cupboards, chest of drawer, large size dispensary counter, Austrian safes.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co.

On account of the concerned:—

24 cases each 4 doz. bottles Munich and dark and light lleiner beer.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 glass fronted troughan.

1 light dog-cart.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Custom House Road, opposite the Town Custom House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. A. WILSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Hajee Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank on WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m. the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of handsome in jolica flower vases, Jardiniers, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, tentwood tables, sofas, hat stands, centre-pieces terra-cotta figures, large musical box with spare rollers, handsome cut glass, 8, 6, and 4 light gas chandeliers &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENHAM HALL LANE, GIRGAUM,

Under instructions from the Executors of the last will of the late Mr. Shamrao Manockjee Rele, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, together with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon (formerly forming a portion of the cart called Dellowry Wady situate in Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 548 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 307, new No. F-2071, old survey No. 576 and new survey No. 22-7910, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 343 (1-B) and street No. 26-A. Benham Hall Lane, and bounded on the east partly by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Succaram Arjoon and now to Munjee Nunsey, partly by the property formerly belonging to Mathurabai, wife of Narayen Dhurmajee and now to Purshotum Palkishna Joshi and partly by the property formerly belonging to Bhawanis hanker Mangesh and now to Framjee Temooljee Mirza, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and now to Jankibai widow of Atmaram, on the north, by the property formerly belonging to Dadoba Jugganath and now to the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, and on the south by the public passage leading to the said Benham Hall Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, Solicitors, for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE CART CALLED TELEWALY, NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Ghella Curson, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of February, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Farzandari land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the Cart called Telewaly, near Vithulwady, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1700 and street No. 29, containing by admeasurement 56 and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Tatia Venkoba, on the west and north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Bhagirthibai, widow of Dinanath Wishwanath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF YARN AND COTTON IN PROCESS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Madhowji Dharamsey Mills, at Foras Road, Tardeo, on account and risk of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of yarn No. 40s, 36s, 20s, 10s, and 6s, cotton in process, ropes, bobbins, etc., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—Full particulars as to weight, etc., will be given at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 Jaffrabad bull strong and healthy, suitable for Commissariat or soda water factory.

1 cart.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, opposite the Firebrigade Station, and next to the Great Eastern Mill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, ridgiaus and crockeryware best plated-ware, drawing-room sofas and chairs lined velvet, glass door almyras, drawing-room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, one sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by Kape, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, 18-light chandeliers, argand lamp globes, Hink's and Bitmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron double bedsteads, rich carpets, baba perambulator, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of AHMED HAJI CASSUM CADWANI, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Adjutant, 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

8 cast horses belonging to the 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry, consisting of Arab, Country-breds and Australians, horses from the Band, and are mostly broken to harness as well as saddle.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER OF THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSEY MILLS.

Private offers for the purchase of the above salvage consisting of

75 ring frames.
18 mule frames.
9 intermediate frames.
19 roving frames,

With accessories, shafting and gearing, wall boxes, pedestals, pulleys &c., &c., will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 1st proximo.

Also about 160 cast iron columns.

For further particulars as to weights and other conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the houses Nos. 31—32, 139—151, Lohar Chawl.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tents, at the Crescent, opposite Sailors' Home (where the kit has been removed for sale), a large quantity of surplus stock returned from H. E. Camp, at the Delhi Durbar, consisting of a large lot of best plateaware by Walker and Hall and Mappin and Webb, all new, new iron single bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, bakewood dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs with glass mirror doors, dining and writing tables, towel horses, chest of drawers, hentwood arm chairs, pieces of camp tables, chamber stands, a chesterfield sofas, bath tubs,

One second-hand English landau, by Lawrie and Marner, one second-hand English landau, by Morgan, one square, English iron-tyred landau nearly new, one English C spring phaeton, by Lawrie and Marner, one English second-hand phaeton, one new brake, one set English new four-in-hand harness,

Nearly everything was got new and only used at the Delhi Camp.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, almyrahs, cupboards, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron double bedsteads with coir mattresses, sideboards, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, Singapore cane furniture, musical box, lady's and gentleman bicycles, one handsome strong victoria suitable for single or pair, in very good order, etc. etc. the property of W. C. SYMSE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th January, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-16	=Unchanged.
3 do. Rentes	97 3-4	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7-8	= + 1-8
2 months hence	25 9-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= + 1
Berlin	20·49 1-2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-2	= — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for S. America.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000,

Rs. Nil were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. Nil do Bombay
Rs. 10,000 do Madras

Rs. 10,000
At 1s. 4 1-8d.

Minimum rate received in full.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 10,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 49,00,000 do Bombay
Rs. 2,00,000 do Madras

Rs. 61,50,000
At 1s. 4 5-32d.

Minimum rate received full.

Total Amount sold during the week Rs. 97,40,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra allotments on Bombay Rs. 11,30,000)
" " Calcutta " 10,00,000 } 1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Madras " 9,00,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks D.-S., 10, Firmer.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 2 1-2 value plus 1-2

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat, A.-M. Sellers 21 1-2 — 6d.
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Sellers. 33 3-4 plus 6d.
Brown J.-F. Sellers 3.s. = — 2d.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 7-8 plus 1-8.

ARRIVALS—

Steamers Kordistan, Dido, Camberwell and Salacia.

TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef, 28s. 9d.
" " Mutton 29s.
General tone of Auction quiet little doing.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firm. Sales Surats steady. Manchester strong. Total sales, 7,000. Spot 5·16 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-8 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 16,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
5·01 — 3	7·93 — 3	7·93 — 2	7·96 — 1
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	
7·96 — 2	7·94 — 2	7·91 — 1	
	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
	7·73 — 2	7·12 — 4	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,000
Do. last year	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do Continent	14,000
Mid-Uplands	15·45 + 20
Futures, month of March	15·41 + 33
Do. July	15·75 + 33

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 3-16 plus 1-8
Futures, month of April	15·34 plus 33
Do. do. July	15·34 plus 37
Tone at close	Firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 27th January, 1904:—

Cotton	10,136 bales.
Wheat	19,676 cwts.
Linseed	1,486 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,151 "
Gingellyseed	14,434 "
Poppyseed	382 "
Groundnuts	1,178 "
Castorseed	717 "
Rice	4,910 "
Myrabollams	3,533 "
Cottonseed	2,259 "
Mowrah seed	47 "
Gram	92 "
Joowar	1,019 "
Maize	1,074 "

BOMBAY, [illegible]

EXCHANGE—Tone Steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.1s. 4 3-8d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-2d
French Francs 3 do do 171 3-4
Marks 3 do do 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 130
Shanghai 30 do do 180
Japan 30 do do 146 1-2
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Unsettled.
Cash ..... Rs. 96·0
1st Settlement 2nd February " 96·0
2nd Do 2nd March " 96·2
Money Market.—Tone Steady.

BANK RATE:

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone Steady.

Ready	5	12	
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	13	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	8	0
50 per cent. " ...	29	4	0
Black Kutnee " ...	25	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet,

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29-12
Club No. 1	"	29
Hard Red 50 per cent.	"	23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone strong.

Estimated sales		6,000 bales.
Imports		24,000
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
3·21	3·22	3·23
+24	+24	+24
April-May	May-June	June.-July.
3·22	3·20	3·15
+24	+24	+24
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·16	7·88	7·88
+25	+25	+24

COTTON.—The markets is firm and prices for stapled cotton have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. The business reported for forward delivery is small, as while shippers are not inclined to pay the advance asked, dealers are chary of selling owing to the continued rise in the Home markets.

Ready Cotton continues steady and in some demand at previous prices, a slight advance being paid in some cases.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	245	232	226	... 25 Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	247	237	...	... do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	247	237	... ... do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G.	236	230	... ... do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	245	239 ... do
Jalgaum do.	...	...	248	242 ... do
Khandwa do.	...	...	268	262 ... ... do
Khamgaum fair staple (M.-G)			267	261 ... ... do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	276	270	...	... do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	274	268	...	... do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	277	271	...	... do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	316	...	293 25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	...	313	...	... 25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	277	267	... 25 May.
Do. (H.-G)	...	274	264	... "
Muttia (M. G.)	...	257	247	... 25 February
"	...	256	246	... 25 March
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	288 25 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	271 "

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in Bombay Mint for the week ending 27th January:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 20th January 1904	90,33,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.	39,79,000
Total	1,30,12,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of straits Dollar coinage	Rs. 31,50,000
Do. do. Government	42,63,000
	74,13,000
	2,04,25,000

Deduct—Dollars tranferred to Custom House for export of the value of ... ...
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes ... ...
New Coin paid to the Currency Department ... 36,00,000
Do. Reserve Treasury ... 20,00,000
56,00,000

Balance on evening of the 27th Jan. 1904 ... 1,48,55,000

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	1,22,12,000
Do do Government	26,12,000
	1,48,55,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—

	Rs.
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	...
Bullion belonging to Government	52,32,000
	52,32,000

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firm.
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	nil
The Manchester Market has been	strong
2 3-4 per cent Consols	88 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	25 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 29th January.

The Corps will Parade with his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard next Tuesday the 2nd February at 7 a.m. at Church Gate Station.

Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th January.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz, on Saturday next, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Dress—Drill Order, Putties to be worn.

Train leaves Colaba, at 2-5 p.m. (Bombay Time) and return from Santa Cruz at 7-21 p.m. and 9-38 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Dinner will be provided in Camp about 7-30 p.m. for members of A C D E and F Companies who attend this parade.

Cadets will attend this parade and will return by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 7-21 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Members of Adult Companies who intend to remain in Camp are requested to bring their bedding.

2. The Annual Inspection will take place at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday the 6th February 1904.

3. It is notified for information that the Head-Quarters Office, Carnac Road, is temporarily closed and is now open at Camp, Santa Cruz, where all communications should be addressed up to the 7th February 1904.

4. It is notified for information that there will be Prize Shooting for teams during the Camp; but no man will be allowed to compete who has not completed his Class Firing.

Leave in extension has been granted to No. 4323 Vol J. LeBlond, D Company up to the 31st March 1904.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that Sports will be held in Camp on Friday afternoon the 5th February 1904.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th January.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-morrow at 4 p. m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Khaki Putties to be worn.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Coy No. 2 Sub Division.

No. 966 Gunner J W Goff.

[illegible] Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment on motion.

1251—In person—Jehangir Maneckji Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—J C G Bowen.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

1268—Payne and Co—Tunsraj Morarji vs Bai Kesserbai alias Rambai widow and another—Tyabjee D and Co, Little and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1273—Captain and V—Mowlvi Abdul Kadar bin Rahimudin Jitayker vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitayker and others—CB and Co M and D and Edgelow G and W.

1226—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Karmaly Rahimbhoy and others—W G and Co.—For further hearing.

1276—Mirza and M—Chuntilal Fakirbhai Dalal vs Jadovji Purmanand and another—Wadia G and Co.

1284—Ardeshir H D and Kuresndas Mathudas and others vs Chatoorbhoj Khimji and others—Sorabji and J.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

At 1 p.m.

For further hearing.

1213—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Limited vs Dwarkadas Samji and another Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

298,02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

509,03—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Sajan and nother vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Consent Decree.

288-03—Unwalla and P—Luxmon Balkrishna vs Polashet Balkrishna.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

871-01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedali Khan vs Miss Mahomed bin Hajee Abdul Hussein and others—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

241-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Nance Khan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazee—Craigie L and O.

468-03—Jamshedjee and R—Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and another vs Miya Saheb Abdullo Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

389-03—Edgelow G and W—Govindjee Amersey and another vs Feolbai widow and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	12	11	24
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	5	1
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramadeva, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	14	13	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	5	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	13
Water Division	1	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	12
Total	58	51	125
Total plague deaths to date	214,859	216,835	
Same date last year	81	82	167

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 27th January, was as under:—Chindwara, 504 doses; and Goona, 501 doses.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Deliciously perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CREAGH—January 27, at Netley, Major R C O Creagh, 47th Sikhs, eldest son of the late Major-General William Creagh and grandson of the late Major-General Sir Michael Creagh.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MAXWELL-LEFROY—O'MEARA—January 27, at Bombay, Fort Chapel, by the Rev Father George, S J Harold Maxwell-Lefroy, M A, F E S, F Z S, Entomologist to the Government of India, fourth son of Charles James Maxwell-Lefroy, of Bichel Manor, Crondall, Hants, to Kathleen Hamilton, second daughter of the late William O'Meara, Provost Marshal, British Guiana.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GHOSAL—January 25, at Woodlands, Alipore, Maharaj Kumari Sukrit Devi, of Cooch Behar, of a son

FOGSON—January 22, at Trichinopoly, the wife of C A Fogson, of a daughter.

STEWART—January 17, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain J A Stewart, VII D C O Rajputs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BEALE—At his residence, Coimbatore, of plague, Edwin Stephen Beale, aged 57 years, for 45 years a Signaller in the Madras Railway Company.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 7-40m., 9-25a. Low water, 3-10m, 2-19a.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Miss Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

Warren's American Circus, Esplanade.

THE KHOJA DURGA FAIR.—The annual Khoja Durga Fair held in Tandel Street, commences to-day and will last for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per s.s. Umbloti, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on the 1st and 2nd instant respectively.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Syed Ahmed Edroos, residing in a room on the first floor of a house in Tank Street, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and the family from home on the 20th instant, some one broke into his room by removing the lock on the back door, and stole thirty-seven pieces of gold embroidered wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 440.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Officers the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day:—

Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest, Prajor
Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini
Selection	The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
A Summer Idyll	Hiawatha ..... Morel
A Dervish Chorus	In the Soudan ..... Sebek
Valse	L'Estudiantina ..... Waldteufel

ON A PICNIC.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Inspector Morris charged Din Mahomed Ismail and Ismail Ibraim, aged fourteen and sixteen years, respectively, the former with stealing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 100 and the latter with assisting in disposing of the stolen property. Mr. R. S. Pundit, barrister-at-law, defended the second accused. The evidence showed that the first accused stole the notes from the house of one Mahomed Dosa, on Tuesday last. Out of the money he purchased a bottle of brandy and with the second accused went on a picnic to Bandora. Here both the accused partook of the liquor and made themselves merry with the stolen money. They also purchased a number of trinkets. They were subsequently arrested by the police. Both of them receive nine stripes each.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.—A general meeting of the share-holders of this Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at their registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. W. Harter presiding. On the motion of Mr. N. M. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi it was resolved that the report with the balance sheet and profit and loss account be adopted and that the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 270 per share of the original issue and of Rs. 67-8 per share of the third issue be sanctioned. Messrs. G. K. Remington and Fardunjee Ardeshir Cursetji were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. Messrs. N. M. Wadia and N. J. Gamadia who retired from the board of directors by rotation, were re-elected. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRAMWAY BYE-LAWS.

A CONDUCTOR ASSAULTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Edwin Thomle Ansell, Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company, charged Gulam Hussein Najmudin, a Mahomedan, with assaulting and abusing Abdul Rahman Abdulla, conductor No. 5. Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the Bombay Tramway Company.

The evidence showed that on the 17th December about 10·25 a.m. the accused boarded a down car and stood on the foot-board. As the car was quite full the conductor in charge of the car shouted out to the accused to get down but he would not do so. Upon this the conductor went to the other side and politely asked him to leave the car. The accused refused to do so, got irritated and kicked the conductor. The accused was then placed before the police who referred the parties to a magistrate. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Mr. Jamsetjee Mahaluxmiwala, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company charged Abdul Kayam Sharafali, a Bori, with unlawfully making use of two transfer tickets on two different occasions. It appeared from the evidence that on the 29th December, 1903 the accused entered a car bound for Elphinstone Circle, at Wari under, at 11-11 a.m. The accused purchased a ticket for Grant Buildings via Crawford Market, and alighted at Carnac Bunder at 11-8 a.m. Two hours later he again entered other car at Crawford Market at 1-25 p.m. The Inspector found that the accused's ticket did not correspond with other tickets from Wari Bunder and inspecting the accused asked him to give his name and address and initial the ticket. But the accused refused to do anything of the kind. Eventually when the car reached Bori Bunder junction the accused gave his name but refused to initial the ticket. A summons was subsequently served on the accused for the offence and even after receiving the summons he committed another offence of a similar nature. On the 12th instant the accused entered a car leaving Byculla at 10 a.m. and purchased a ticket, and arrived at the J. J. Hospital, at 10-11 a. m. He again entered a car at Pydownie at 12-15 p. m., the same day. A special inspector of the Bombay Tramway Company traded that car near the Cama Hospital and on examining the accused's ticket ascertained that the accused should not have travelled by that car. The Inspector questioned him, but as the accused would not give a satisfactory answer, he took his name and address.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and begged for mercy.

Mr. Velinker said the accused had been habitually and systematically defrauding the revenue of the company. He had been previously fined and sent to jail. He had repeated the offence even after he was served with a summons. Mr. Velinker) would ask the Court to change the charge in the second case into that of cheating so that he might be punished adequately. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5 in the first case and of Rs. 10 in the second.

FREE EXCURSION TO THE COAST at this time of the year would be an acceptable boon to many a well-working man, but as such an instance is hardly likely to occur in these dull times, the next best thing for a poor man can do, instead of getting change of air and scene is to purify his blood and cleanse his system with a few doses of Holloway's Pills. This wonderful medicine for many years has been a blessing to the commercial world. It gives tone to the system and purifies the blood and rapidly increases the strength of the brain. It also cures indigestion in its most advanced form and in cases of nervous debility it is without a rival.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

NURSING STAFF OF THE G. T. HOSPITAL.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association requesting that an assignment of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum payable from the hospital grant be guaranteed. The letter states:—The Association has been formed with the object, amongst other things, of providing and maintaining the Nursing Staff in the wards of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, of increasing their number (the present staff being totally inadequate for the requirements of the Hospital), of establishing and supporting a provident fund for the benefit of the nurses and of building quarters for their accommodation. (2) These purposes involve considerable outlay, and the Association trusts that the present appeal for funds will meet with a favourable response from the Corporation. (3) The Corporation at present make an annual grant of Rs. 33,000 towards the maintenance of this hospital, the assignment of any portion of this up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 to the Nursing Fund being conditional on the occur

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1904.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

As we pointed out some time ago, the agitation against the Official Secrets Bill is calculated to do very much more harm than good, owing to the intemperate manner in which it is conducted, and the extravagant language employed in hostile criticism. It is not a measure which is wholly to be condemned. But we can understand that it is unwelcome in certain quarters; for it cannot be denied that during Lord Curzon's administration the Press has enjoyed less privileges than under any of his predecessors, since the time when deportation of too candid journalists was a favourite diversion of those in authority. We need go no further back than the Gulf trip to indicate what we mean. The Indian Press had perforce to offer its readers an officially prepared account of that historic tour. Independent criticism was impossible, for we were given no more information than served Government's own purpose. The fact that an English journalist—in the capacity of a private friend of the Viceroy—accompanied his Excellency did not inspire confidence and we fully sympathise with the feeling that official secrets to the Indian Press may become public property through the instrumentality of private journalistic friends. We are not willing to receive Indian official information through the English Press, and strongly protest against any attempt to stifle criticism by means of a legislative measure, or to provide approved journalistic pabulum through the agency of private friends. But to say that the measure now on the legislative anvil is likely to be the terrible instrument that some critics pretend to fear, is ridiculous. That there is urgent necessity for some such measure—not essentially the same in detail as the present one—is undeniable. Information which it is in the interests of everyone of us should be temporarily kept strictly secret leaks out, and infinite mischief is done thereby. Instances occur with great frequency The utmost care is taken to prevent information of this class becoming known to the undue advantage of unprincipled persons, but in vain. The contents of documents are known in the bazaar before they reach the person to whom they are addressed. Even "coded" telegrams are unsafe, and we doubt if there is a single journal in India which cannot quote instances in which complaints of such occurrences have reached it.

As a case in point we may mention that of the annual Financial Statement, which is again almost due. Year after year a certain number of copies are printed in the Government Press, placed under cover and sealed, forwarded to the Accountant General in Bombay with instructions that they must not be delivered until twelve noon on the day the Statement is presented to the Council. These instructions are most religiously followed; yet the whole contents of those documents can be ascertained in the bazaar the previous day and the information will be found under the heading "Ways and Means" is publicly discussed and operated upon. Opium figures find their way into the bazaar with even greater celerity, and it is a matter of common notoriety, that items of greatest importance outstrip the recognised sources of communication. We are unwilling to believe that subordinate officials in Bombay are responsible. We imagine, that if the Official Secrets Bill, with all its present imperfections, were in force, it would not injure the subordinate nearly so much as we are asked to believe. The man to get at is he who, having official secrets in his possession fills his pockets by speculation on the strength of them. Much has been made of the fact that the Indian Act is only a reproduction of the English Act of 1880; and it is urged that it having been passed only to emphasise the fact of the English Act being already in force in India it is scarcely logical that the Indian Legislature should propose to revolutionise the law in certain material respects, while the English Legislature has not found it necessary even to consider the desirability of such changes during the interval, especially bearing in mind that the English Act being for the whole of the Empire Parliament would have felt itself bound to do so if the Act had not proved effective. The English Act has proved effective in England; in India it certainly has not. It is not necessary to enter into details. For is East and West is West and therein the explanation lies. So far as ordinary official information is concerned, duly accredited correspondents are freely supplied and have little to complain of. If their press privileges are not curtailed, we have little fault to find with the general principle of the Bill. If only for the sake of enforcing discipline in the secretariats, we would support it.

It may be that instant dismissal of an official discovered divulging official secrets or of whom there were reasonable grounds for suspecting might suffice so far as subordinates are concerned. But the new measure will render it possible to get rid of the services of even the most highly placed individual, who trangresses. The Bombay Presidency Association in its memorial on the subject, contended that "having regard to the peculiar conditions obtaining in India, the interest of the public demand that the working of the various Civil Departments should be left as open to public criticism as possible. Their working, as it is, is already sufficiently veiled from the public eye and any further attempt to preserve and protect their tendency towards secrecy by means of penal legislation cannot but be prejudicial to the Government as well as the public." We are unable to fully endorse this view; for we cannot ask that Government shall give forth information calculated to bring about the defeat of any project they may be engaged in. But we do agree that the utmost possible publicity should be given to public business before the Government is irrevocably committed to any scheme, that it may be ventilated thoroughly and completely. In several respects the details require amendment. We see no objection to an offender being brought forthwith to a specially constituted officer, to be liberated or committed on the spot, as he may deem necessary. Government does not suggest that such officer could deal more efficiently with offences than the ordinary magisterial tribunals. Those tribunals are already sufficiently burdened, and it will certainly make for public convenience if a special officer be detailed. The objection as to unauthorised persons found on Government premises being liable to punishment is unreasonable. An interloper in a commercial office would not be too lightly dealt with; an intruder in a Government office is no less to be discouraged and rigorous imprisonment is all too light for the individual who seeks to tamper with one's employés with a view to worm out of them information which may be used to our disadvantage. If we could but apply the provisions of the measure to the affairs of every-day commercial life we should find very few who would object to it. But where we have a Government, which has not been notorious for too great generosity to the Press, seeking still further to limit its general usefulness, we must join in the cry for reconsideration.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

INFORMATION recently supplied to the home press regarding the chances of employment in the Colonies shows that there is very little opportunity for the prospective emigrant to any part of the Empire except Canada. Matters are still booming in Canada, and almost all classes of workmen seem to be assured of successful employment in that Colony at almost any season of the year. As we have previously stated during the past two seasons large numbers of agricultural labourers have passed into the farming districts, but notwithstanding this influx of labour the demand is still upheld, and especially in Ontario, it is stated, there will be a great scarcity this year. Skilled artizans have also plenty of chance of making money, and female servants [illegible] on finding employment in any part of Canada. The story which comes from Australia is very different. In view of the recent press outcry against lack of population in the Australian Commonwealth, it seems strange that the emigrant should be afforded such a poor opportunity of gaining work, but it seems to be the fact that except in a few areas work is scarce and the labour supply is excessive. The Emigrants Information Office states that the demand for labour has somewhat improved in New South Wales owing to beneficial rains, but no working man is advised to go to Victoria, New South Wales, or Queensland. Western Australia presents a limited number of openings for miners, but that is the only class of work in which any resonable opportunity of employment seems to present itself. In Australia the female servant is a scarce commodity, and young women who are prepared to journey to the other side of the globe in search of an occupation could doubtless find it. They, however, are the only section of the community who could really be advised to emigrate. The state of Australia presents a paradox. On the one hand the population is undoubtedly very small in comparison with its area and resources; on the other there seems to be no demand for outside augmentations. South Africa reports a still worse condition of things. For some time past the experience of the British emigrant has been very bitter, and now practically none are admitted into Cape Colony but those who have secured employment and have also a supply of ready cash. Living is two or three times as expensive as it is in the old country, and the man who feels the pinch of poverty at home would doubtless find that he had gone from the frying pan to the fire if he sought to better his prospects at the Cape. What labour is acceptable is of the very highest standard, and such labour is generally in demand at home. It is, therefore, very doubtful whether he, who by reason of his qualifications could assure himself of employment in South Africa, would really improve his prospects by going there. If the present tendency is maintained, little chance will remain for the Briton to maintain his traditional love for colonization.

THE BOMBAY CROPS.

WITH few exceptions the agricultural reports show a satisfactory condition of things throughout the Presidency. In Sind there has been rain during the week in parts of the Karachi and Hyderabad districts, but other places are still in need of further moisture. The rabi crops are, however, flourishing though there are reports of slight damage by frost in parts of Larkhana and Hyderabad. The accounts from Gujerat are generally very favourable. There has been rain at Parantej and Modasa in the Ahmedabad district and in all but two talukas there the wheat, grain and barley crops are in good condition. Three talukas report cotton as fair, while in Sanand it is good. In parts of Daskroi and Dhanduka there is, however, need of moisture. The severe cold has affected cotton, castor-oil seed and tobacco in Parantej. Locusts are reported to have appeared in Daskroi but have done no damage. The cold has also slightly injured the cotton crop in Broach, but, generally, standing cotton, wheat jowari, pulse, and oil-seeds are in good condition there. In the Konkan the threshing of kharif crops is almost completed and the rabi crops are thriving, though locusts appeared in several areas and did slight damage. The Deccan districts have had no rain during the week and in Nasik and the eastern part of the Poona district more is needed. The rabi crops have suffered to some extent from rats in portions of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, and locusts are doing some injury in parts of Poona and Satara. In Belgaum wheat has been somewhat affected by disease and in Dharwar it has suffered from blight in four talukas, while cotton has been slightly damaged throughout the district except in parts of Ron Navalgund talukas and Nargund petha. For the rest, agricultural stock is in good condition and prices of food-grains are generally stationary.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

After the decline recorded last week there has been within the seven days ended on Tuesday a quick rise in the city mortality for which an increase in the number of plague deaths is mainly accountable. Bombay is, however, to be congratulated on the fact that the deaths from all causes numbered only 763, while twelve months ago the week's total was 1,157, the five years' mean for corresponding weeks being 1,467. Though the plague returns show 231 deaths during the past week as against 189 in the previous seven days, the larger number is but half the total claimed by the disease at this time last year. It cannot be hoped that succeeding weeks until the arrival of the hot weather will not show further advances in the ravages of the plague, but it may be anticipated that they will not be so great as was the case a year ago. Dongri at present heads the list with 33 deaths from plague, Mandvi recording 24 and Bhuleshwar 17, while Walkeshvar and First Nagpada were the only parts of the City free from the disease last week. The promise of a subsidence of the pest in the Fort was not maintained for there were fourteen deaths in the northern division and one in the southern, while the Esplanade area reported six. There were in all 62 deaths from fevers, a slight increase on last year's total. The mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases though numerous was 82 less than at the same period last year, and in other respects the vital statistics of the city present much more satisfactory features than was the case twelve months ago. With the diminished deathrate the number of births is increasing and last week there were 408 recorded compared with 328 registered at the corresponding date last year.

THE Viceroy will be accompanied on his tour to Chittagong and Eastern Bengal by Mr. Miller, Private Secretary, Major Bird, I.M.S. and three Aides-de-Camp.

MR. RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR, honorary secretary and treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thanks a contribution of Rs. 500 through Mr. Aspandiar Kekhusroo towards the Dr. Pollen Ward Fund.

THE Prime Minister of Nepal during his stay at Calcutta will visit the Cossipore factory and see the process of steel manufacture there. He is interested in industrial matters, especially where munitions of war are concerned.

MR. RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR, honorary secretary and treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thanks a contribution of Rs. 500 through Mr. Aspandiar Kekhusroo, towards the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association.

THE Police having adopted the cloak-room ticket system in the parking of carriages at Government House and official functions, it is necessary for the public, having received a ticket, to exercise care in retaining it; otherwise confusion will occur.

THE Earl of Kerry, Lord Lansdowne's eldest son, who will be remembered by many in this country who were at Simla during the summer he spent there in the time of his father's Viceroyalty, is to be married on the 16th February to Miss Elsie Hope.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., F. K. C., M. Inst., C. E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

ON the recommendation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Pharozesha M. Mehta, C. I. E., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council to whom was referred the Bill for further shortening the language used in Bombay Acts have issued their report. They approve of the Bill as amended and recommended that it may be passed into law. They have struck out the proposed definition of "Government" or "the Government" and the latter part of the definition of "Collector," as unnecessary and to some extent inapplicable to Bombay Acts; and have inserted a definition of "High Court," based on the corresponding definition in the General Clauses Act, 1897, with special reference to the cases of Sind and Aden. The other amendments are purely verbal and call for no explanation. The committee have discussed the question of giving retrospective effect to the definition of "good faith," as is done by clause 4 of the Bill; and a majority are in favour of retaining its inclusion in clause 4 for the reasons given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 26th was 763, giving a death-rate of 51·12 per annum per thousand as against 77·53 the corresponding period of last year, and 96·03 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 62 died from fevers; 231, plague; 7, small-pox; 7, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 41, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 139, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 33, still-born; 84, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet, 4, Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 395; Hindu low-caste, 71; Mussalman, 186; Parsee, 25; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 0; European, 4; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 408 as against 328 the corresponding period of last year, and 277 the average over the past five years.

THE authentic history of Korea begins at a date some hundreds of years anterior to the foundation of Rome. It was in B.C. 1122 that Kitsu, brother of Woo Wang fled from the Chinese Court, and was elected King by the Koreans. He is said to have taught the Koreans etiquette, integrity, agriculture and rearing of silkworms, and the spinning and weaving of silk. For the better government of the country he established eight laws, which were so well observed that, in that golden age, theft was unknown, and no house was barred.

THE proposed introduction into the House of Commons of a bill for the prohibition of juvenile smoking gives interest to some figures as to similar legislation in the United States. For the last dozen years or more one State after another has adopted laws against the use of tobacco by the young. The age limit varies from 14 to 21. The fines for selling to juveniles range from dols. 10 to dols. 1,000. The total population of the United States is reckoned at 76,356,501, and of these 65,898,069 are resident in areas where the sale of tobacco to boys is a penal offence.

THE CHANCES OF THE BEAR.

DEFECTS THAT MAKE FOR DEFEAT.

(BY A FRIEND OF RUSSIA.)

IF war begins in the Far East there is one element that is not contained in any of the text-books on the subject of the military and naval strength of Russia and Japan, though one of the most potent indetermining victory or defeat. It is the temperament and character of the respective nations.

The history of the South African war shows how the characteristic over confidence of the British character was responsible for the loss of half the money expended and two-thirds of the lives sacrificed. What effect will the Russian temperament and character have on the issue above to be decided in the Far East?

On looking backwards through the pages of history for 200 years it is a remarkable fact that Russia has never been successful in waging war with any white race since Peter the Great defeated the Swedes in the battle of Poltawn, in 1709. This being so, writes "A Friend of Russia" in the "Daily Express" the question arises whether the military and naval capacity of the Japanese is to be estimated by the standard of white men, or whether they are to be regarded as Asiatic, such as those whom the Russians have repeatedly defeated during their march across Asia in the course of the last 150 years.

EVIDENCE OF PEKING.

The answer to this question is supplied by the evidence of British officers present during the advance of various detachments of allied troops to Peking. The evidence is complete that the Japanese were inferior to no nation in courage, discipline, and ability and they were superior to all, except the Sikh detachment of the British in the temperance of their habits and the excellence of their conduct.

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that Japan is to be reckoned with on the European, not on the Asiatic standard and that if the truth of the adage as to history repeating itself holds good the Russians are about to undergo a humiliating defeat at the hands of the Japanese which will make them the laughing-stock, not only of the civilised world, but of the Asiatic empire to which they have set their hands.

If Russia were defeated by Japan, Siberia would set up a cry for home rule. Revolution would break out in the valleys of the Volga, the Dnieper, and the Bug, and the Romanoff dynasty would stand in imminent peril.

The battle of Pultowa is the solitary victory carrying with it political and territorial aggrandisement that can be credited to the Russian army during two centuries.

The Russian navy is almost without a history. Russia in 1796 was unsuccessful in her war with Persia. She was defeated by France at Austerlitz; she was beaten by the Turks in 1809, and vanquished at Smolensko and Borodino by the French.

In the Hungarian war, Russian assistance was given to Austrian rule, and the Hungarians were defeated by Russia when in alliance with another white Power. The Russians were beaten in 1855 in the Crimea. The war with Turkey was ludicrously unsuccessful, for the Russians lost 80,435 men and spent £120,000,000 sterling on an enterprise which brought them next to nothing.

RUSSIA'S FAILURE IN WAR.

What is the reason of Russia's palpable failure in war and brilliant success in diplomacy? First of all, Russia is worm-eaten with corruption. So far as the army is concerned, corruption is not necessarily fatal to victory. Stores that are not up to sample can be utilised at a pinch; half rations can be issued to the soldiers who, whether paid or not being under military discipline and at a distance from their country, do not desert if on foreign service.

The corruption of Russians in the department of the navy is, however, a very different story. In the highest quarters the standard of public virtue in Russia is lower than in any country in Europe. Twenty-five years ago the bribery of a Russian Minister was not uncommon.

Russian Ministers are not in society, with the exception of the Foreign Minister. Since 1878 the standard of Ministerial conduct has improved. But to-day Russian high officials expect, and even occasionally ask for, a commission or present in connection with any contract or licence granted by their department.

The half Oriental nature of the Russian is partly displayed by the variety of the devices by which the incomes of the official class are enhanced by the contributions of the governed. The effect of the general official corruption is not visible on the surface. Even the grossest abuse of public trust rarely reaches the newspapers.

The consequence, however, of the corruption so prevalent in the Russian service is a deterioration in the executive strength of the administration, especially in distant parts of the Empire, and it is probable that the comparative failure of Russia in warlike operations during the last 200 years—which is certainly due to no want of courage or of brain power—may be partly attributable to the looseness in financial matters traditional in the Russian services. If this be so in the past, the future antagonist of Russia may fairly reckon on a potent ally in the lapse of Russian officials from the paths of virtue.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS.

Hundreds of cases will assuredly occur on the outbreak of war and the mobilisation of the army and navy, in which the administration will break down solely in consequence of the past dishonesty of the officials. It is not necessary in recognising the prevalence of Russian corruption that Englishmen should pharisaically thank God that they are better than those other men. Pepys' diary shows that the state of morals of public servants in Russia to-day is identical with that of English officials of the Stuart era.

In addition to corruption there is the national failing of drunkenness. The Russians to-day are as drunken as the English were 100 years ago.

In a naval battle success depends on the efficiency of a chain in which the soundness of every link is equally important. A drunken engineer in the engine-room of a Russian battleship or the incompetence of a petty officer in charge of a turret gun may change the fortunes of a fleet action.

Whatever faults are possessed by the Japanese, few people have ever seen a drunken Jap. The present writer has witnessed forty or fifty men from the Russian royal yacht lying drunk in the streets of Copenhagen. Corruption and inebriety will leave their mark on the outbreake of war with the Japanese.

Lastly, there is the Oriental tendency to delay. Russia is as bad as Spain in this respect. The bureaucratic system exists not for the efficient performance of the public service, but for the advantage of the official. Russia is never ready except in diplomacy.

When Japan cuts the Siberian railway and Port Arthur and Vladivostok are "Ladysmithed," the defect of Russian organisation will be revealed. Separated from their base, essential stores will be lacking. The feeding of even 50,000 troops will be impossible, and even if the singletrack Siberian railway were kept open it would be impossible to supply more than 100,000 troops.

FINDING no fire in the house and no food for his mother and five sisters, and seeing his mother weeping, George Usher, a boy of nine years, living in Tewkesbury-road, South Tottenham, went out and stole a loaf, a bag of flour, and 4lbs. of meat. He was arrested, but when the circumstances were stated in the police court the owner of the property, Mrs. Passoe, withdrew the charge of theft and the lad was discharged. Mrs. Passoe said she had seen Mrs. Usher, and she was satisfied that the boy stole for the sake of his mother, who was in ill-health, having recently given birth to twins. The mother of the boy, a woman of respectable appearance, said her husband had gone to the country to look for work. George had always been a good lad, and she thought he committed the theft because he saw her crying, for she did not know what to do for her children.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Russian Troops on the Yalu.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

THE TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

Reuter wires from Port Arthur that the Russians are preparing to concentrate 8,000 troops on the Yalu River alleging Japan's hostile attitude as a reason.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Mr. Akers Douglas, speaking at Swansea last night, said that the Government would continue to do all it legitimately could to promote a pacific settlement, but if its hopes were disappointed it would fulfil to the letter its Treaty obligations to allies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 28.

The rice contracts made with Japan for shipment during the first quarter of this year amount to about 150,000 tons. Of this some 32,000 tons have already been shipped direct to Japan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WHITAKER WRIGHT'S DEATH.

The "Post-Mortem" Examination.

EVIDENCE OF SUICIDE.

The "post-mortem" held on Whitaker Wright's body shows that he died from the effects of prussic acid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 28.

A special cablegram to the "Pioneer" from their London correspondent, dated the 27th inst., says:—It is recalled that Whitaker Wright while in America frequently told newspaper reporters: "I will never be convicted. In any case you may take it from me that I will never serve a day of any possible sentence."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HOTTENTOT REVOLT.

Many Settlers Murdered.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

It is officially computed that up to the present sixteen settlers have been murdered in Damaraland and seventy are missing.

FAMOUS LIBRARY BURNED.

Literary Treasures Destroyed.

DISASTER AT TURIN.

The famous library at the Turin University has been burned and its priceless codices and palimpsests destroyed.

The fire is due to the fusing of the electric wires.

[Turin possessed two great libraries, the Biblioteca dell' Universita and the Biblioteca Nazionale. The University Library which has been destroyed was founded in 1723 by Vittorio Amedeo II. It contained over 240,000 printed volumes and 3,300 manuscripts. It was open to all and contained a larger collection of books and precious manuscripts than the National Library.]

THE MINING DISASTER AT HARWICK.

Entombed Miners Perish.

None of the miners entombed at Harwick, Pennsylvania, have been saved.

CHINESE FOR THE RAND.

Mr. Seddon's Protest.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, replying to Mr. Seddon's protest against the employment of Chinese labour said that there was much that was abnormal in the economic conditions of the Transvaal, which call for abnormal measures. The Imperial Government cannot refuse to accede to the urgent wishes of one part of the Empire in deference to the wishes of another part.

Mr. Lyttelton has informed a correspondent that the Chinese labour question will be fully discussed by Parliament before the Transvaal ordinance is sanctioned.

THE good folk of Kurri Dhar had a very unusual experience on the 6th, the Kurri correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" wrote on the 13th instant:—They have a substantial leopard trap, and went to visit it as usual. They heard a tremendous going on inside the trap, and on looking through the bars, they found to their astonishment, that not only had they trapped a leopard but a bear as well, both animals being hard at it, with tooth and claw. They were both promptly shot. There were marks of a struggle outside, and a good deal of fur on the ground, so one of the combatants must have fled into the trap, the other following in pursuit, and so they both "ran themselves in."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER BYE-ELECTION.

Vacancy at Blackpool.

MR. WORSLEY-TAYLOR RESIGNS.

Mr. Worsley-Taylor, Member for Blackpool, has resigned owing to ill-health.

Mr. H. Wilson Worsley-Taylor, K. C., was elected for Blackpool at a bye-election on the 21st December, 1900, in place of Sir Mathew White Ridley who retired. The constituency has returned a Conservative since 1886 and at the last election the polling was as under:—

H. W. Worsley-Taylor (C)	7,059
Alderman J. Heap (L)	5,589
Conservative majority	1,470

THE BALKANS' DANGER.

Bulgarians Cross the Frontier.

TURKISH ARMY CORPS MOBILISING.

A Bulgarian band of 1,000 men crossed the frontier on Monday, near Palanka, and exchanged shots with the Turkish outposts and retired.

The Fourth Army Corps at Erzeroum is hastily mobilising.

THE TIBET MISSION.

A London Protest.

MEETING AT WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

A public meeting was held at Westminster last night which was attended by two or three members of the House of Commons, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee and a number of peace advocates and Indians.

A resolution was passed condemning the Tibet expedition.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

His Recent Illness.

WHY HE MET THE TSAR.

At the Emperor William's birthday audience yesterday the President of the Reichstag referred to the fact that despite his illness His Majesty met the Tsar only just before his recent operation.

The Kaiser replied that in case anything serious had been the matter he wanted to leave his son pleasant and neighbourly relations.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPAL BILL.

A PUBLIC PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28.

A public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras was held at the Pachaiyappa's Hall yesterday evening to protest against the provisions of the Madras City Municipal Bill. Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu was voted to the chair. Three resolutions were passed—(1) protesting against the bill as a grave infringement of the rights of the ratepayers; (2) maintaining that the Standing Committee should be selected as heretofore by the general body of Commissioners; and (3) deprecating the proposed increase of the house-tax.

MADRAS POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the first round of the Madras Polo Tournament for the magnificent Rajah Venugopaul Challenge Cup the Venkatagiri team defeated the Madras Gymkhana by 3 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 1 goal and 4 subsidiaries.

The Golconda team defeated the Carabineers by 16 goals and 7 subsidiaries to 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILLS IN SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Select Committees on the Universities Bill and the Local Authorities Loans Bill are still sitting in Calcutta.

The Select Committee on the Madras Coast Lights Bill meets next Monday.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A NEW PROGRAMME.

HARMSTON'S Circus, which has been performing for the past week on the Maidan, appeared last evening in an entirely new programme, and in saying this we do not mean simply the changing of an act here and there, but an entirely new bill composed of features which have never before been presented to the public of Bombay. The chief interest, of course, centered in "Rhodesia," and this little lady gave a good account of herself performing numerous dexterous feats of juggling which many of her male competitors might envy. "Rhodesia" is a success in every sense of the word and her marvelous work must be seen, to be thoroughly appreciated. Other clever turns were contributed by Wyndham and Kitty, Willie Harmston-Love, Nellie Harmston-Love, "the Zoes," John Welby Cooke and numerous others, and the whole performance was brought to a conclusion by Mr. Burns' thrilling exibition with the monster tiger "Duke." The same performance which was given last night will be presented to-night and Saturday night and on Saturday afternoon there will be the usual matinee for children. On Thursday of next week a new and special programme will be presented at which time his Excellency the Governor has kindly signified his intention of attending.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28,] Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA RACING SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

Next Saturday's races are the last of the season here and most of the jockeys leave the following day for Lucknow.

BENGAL LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Bengal Lawn-Tennis Championship Tournament commences in Calcutta on the 29th February.

AN UNHAPPY INCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

What might have been a serious incident is reported from the Frontier. Lieutenant Carey, 53rd Sikhs, was out yesterday near Kurrumgarh, in the Bannu District, when two shots were fired at him—one missed and the other went through his forage cap. His assailants made good their escape.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The rise in the plague mortality which commenced in December was not maintained last week; the returns for the whole of India issued today showing 21,103 as the total of deaths against 21,302 in the preceding seven days. The Bombay Presidency still heads the list with the terrible total of 6,793 deaths. The United Provinces are next with 3,959 deaths. Then come the Central Provinces with 2,504, the Punjab with 2,289, Bengal 1,742, Hyderabad State 1,054, Central India 1,031, Madras Presidency 905 and Mysore 570.

P. W. D. NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Crampton, Executive Engineer, Burma, officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. Shimpson on leave.

Mr. W. E. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 5th December last.

Mr. C. F. Sykes, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Burma, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Coonoor-Ottocamund Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Royal Artillery posting have been ordered:—Captain Ollivant, to L. Horse Battery; Captain Tancred, from Roorkee, to 27th Garrison Company; Captain Thomas, from the 137th to the 53rd Field Battery; Second Lieutenant Galloway, to 58th Field Battery; Captain Battison, from 117th to 72nd Field Battery; and Captain Broome, from Cossipore to 16th Field Battery.

Major Bythell, R.E, from leave officiates as Assistant Surveyor General, vice Major Fleming proceeding home on leave.

Colonel Rose, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Rawalpindi, has eight months' leave outside India.

Colonel Monteith is vacating the command of the 32nd Lancers and leaves India.

Captain G. F. R. Forbes, Inspector and Adjutant, 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, has been granted privilege leave from 15th February to 14th April next.

Lieutenant Bertram Henry Hewett, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is gazetted Captain with effect from the 15th December vice Lund, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Septimus Edwin Greaves, B. V. R., is appointed Captain with effect from the 15th December vice Leask, deceased.

Lieutenant Arthur Robert Sharp, B. V. R., is gazetted Captain with effect from the 15th December, vice T. M. English, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant George Alexander Phillips, B. V. R, is gazetted Captain with effect from the 15th December vice F. W. English, transferred to the supernumerary list.

ARRIVALS, JANUARY 28.—Hogg, Capt., Bengal, 8th Lancers, on furlough, from Nowshera.

Goodwin, Major, Bo., the Welch Regt., on duty from Ahmednagar

Northern, Capt., Bo, A S C, on duty, from Deesa.

Dick, Lieut.-Col., Punj., 22nd Cavalry, on leave from Peshawar.

Seale, Lieut, M. S., 87th Punjabis on sick leave from Jullunder.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY [illegible] Fraser, Major, Ms, 99th Deccan Inf, to rejoin to Bolaram.

Dick, Lt-Col, Punj, 22nd Cavalry, on leave to England.

Johnson, Major, Beng. RAMC, on leave to Cawnpore.

Glynton, Lt, Beng, 23rd Gurkhas, to rejoin to Lansdowne.

Northern, Capt, Bo, A S C, on duty to Poona.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

THE entertainment at Warren's Circus is attracting capital houses. The sensational items are the performances with lions by Miss Anna Donal and Herr Henry Berg, both of whom give a very daring exhibition. Miss May Leonard's turn of ceiling walking is also of a thrilling character. Besides these there are Miss Nora's performing cockatoos and a charming exhibition by a number of trained dogs introduced by Miss Marie Rose. There is a graceful equestrian act by Miss Mary Bell and a clever performance by a trio of Japanese acrobats. The clowns are amusing, the humour of "Niny" especially appealing to the audience. The programme concludes with a diverting pantomime. The whole entertainment is highly enjoyable and the audiences plainly show their appreciation.

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

THE Fanny Stanley Opera Company entertained a fairly large and appreciative audience at the Novelty Theatre last evening with the well-known comic opera "Les Cloches de Corneville." Miss Stanley's impersonation of "Serpolette" was excellent as also was Mr. Driscoll who was cast for the difficult part of the "Miser." Miss Nightingale as "Germaine," Mr. Frank Peachy as the "Marquis" and Mr. Harry Neville as "the Bailie" were also good and were well supported by the rest of the company. To-night Miss Stanley will present the well-known comic opera "The Nautch Girl," which we think will be appreciate by the theatre-lovers of Bombay.

LORD ROWALD GAWER and Sir Frederick Treves arrived at Calcutta yesterday.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kapurthala paid a visit to his Excellency the Governor at Government House, Malabar Point, yesterday.

THERE are altogether five Boers in Ceylon, two of whom have settled down in the island for good—they are de Roy, who married a Burgher and settled down in Jaffna, and Van Rooyen, who is also married to a Ceylonese and lives in Colombo. Of the three irreconcilables, two are at Hambantota, and the other at Battiscloa. The latter is H. P. Geldenhuis who was proof even against a telegram from General De la Rey from India. The two at Hambantota are Henry Engelbrecht and Robert Rodgers. They continue to live at the expense of the Imperial Government, an allowance of Rs. 2 per day being given them.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

WANTED INFORMATION FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The primary cause of the present Fiscal movement is that there is a want of confidence in England. There is also a want of confidence in India. Both countries require treatment with the view of restoring and promoting a feeling of confidence, for it is hardly necessary to say that without confidence you will get neither capital nor credit—the three C's, on which of course all progress depends. In the case of England the signs of want of confidence are unmistakable, and are evidenced, as shown in a letter from Sir Edward Sassoon, lately published in the "Spectator," by capital trickling away to France, Belgium, and the United States. As for India the want of confidence is shown by the fact—publicly acknowledged by the Viceroy and the Chairman of the Bank of Calcutta—that capital will not go to it, and I may mention that the late Chairman of the Southern Maharatta Railway told me lately that he could not obtain capital for an extension of the line, though he was offering a four per cent. Government guarantee in the probable profits in addition of two per cent. But why is capital trickling away from England to other countries? It is simply because those countries are provided with protection, while we in England take free imports by which the capitalist is liable to be suddenly inundated. You may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, and we must either follow the fashion or be swamped by it—a fact which is now being generally recognised in England and hence Mr. Chamberlain's proposed policy.

The case of India is not quite so simple because, though there is no doubt that the absence of protection operates here as it is doing in England there are other capital-repelling causes in the currency legislation, and the artificially enhanced rate of exchange which is injurious to producers and hampers their power of competing into the other silver-using countries. There can be no doubt that the public declaration of the Government that it never means to have a stable currency must have a most prejudicial effect on the minds of capitalists, though to what extent this may operate is uncertain. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that the want of protection that is now driving English capital abroad, is equally operating in keeping capital away from investment in India.

It is important to note that a country may be showing some prominent signs of prosperity—quite enough to delude shallow observers—while rot is setting in at the foundations. In England there are signs of prosperity in the ease with which we can raise money, the high price of labour and the total amount of our exports and imports. But from a recent return I observe that the poor rates in London were never higher, while the rural population—the strength of the country—is steadily declining, and its biggest industry—agriculture—has been sinking for many years past, and is now in a most deplorable condition. In the same way in India the financial conditions are most satisfactory, the price of labour is comparatively high and the demand for it good, while capital will not go to the country, and industries are either stationary or declining. In November, 1902, in the discussion that followed a lecture I gave in London on the economical effects of the currency legislation: one of the speakers said: "Can any one tell me of an industry in India that is now flourishing?" "Coals and railways," observed one of the audience. But the railways were ruled out as not being an industry, properly speaking, leaving coal as the sole prospering industry. Under the existing circumstances it is most important that information of the fullest kind should be sent to Mr. Chamberlain in order to aid his Commission, in forming a sound opinion as to what, if anything, should be done with reference to supplying India with that confidence, without which, as I have shown, no progress worthy of the name can be effected. I wish that I could see any sign of action being taken in the matter. The explanation of this spirit of inaction is simple. In India there is no public spirit, because there is no leisure, and no time therefore to think, while there is an enervating climate to contend with.

We are told that after the electric eel has given a certain number of shocks it is electrically incapable, and must lie quiet at the bottom of its tub till a fresh store has been evolved. In like manner the worker in India treats himself. When the man of sufficient leisure approaches him with reference to some matter requiring immediate attention he is regarded with an air of languorous approbation, but the exhausted electric eel has no strength left to aid him, and if aroused for some moments to his surface soon sinks back to the bottom of his tub to store up force for another exhaustive day's work. Mr. Chamberlain requires opinion from this side and a full examination of the probable bearing of his policy on the prosperity of India. The exhausted electric eels are apparently waiting for Mr. Chamberlain to send them his views, though it is evident that this Commission can form none of a satisfactory kind as regards India unless he is aided by all the information that can be sent to him.—Yours, &c.,

ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

Great Western Hotel.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ashby, Political Agent, Third Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the 23rd March next.

The services of Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

The following promotions are made vice Mr. H. G. Gell, promoted:—Mr. G. Davies to be First Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. R. MacTier to be Second Grade Superintendent; Mr. R. P. Lambert to be Third Grade Superintendent; Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan to be Fourth Grade Superintendent; Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent to be Fifth Grade Superintendent; Mr. F. M. Gadney to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

The Rev. H. L. Arnould is appointed to do duty at the Presidency and to visit outstations with effect from the 11th January.

The Reverend C. E. deCoetlogon, M. A., Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 26th December.

The Rev. Canon F. N. Hill, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted three month's privilege leave from the 10th February or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of St. Mary's Poona, during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev. Mr. de Coetlogon.

The Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, B.A., officiates as Senior Presidency Chaplain during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend Canon Hill.

The Reverend J. H. Beck, M.A., officiates as Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson, Chaplain of Colaba, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days in combination with furlough for one year, eight months and nine days, from the 12th February.

The Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I. C. S., Chief Secretary to Government Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, has been granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days.

The Honourable Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S., acts as Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial, Legislative and Separate Departments vice the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I. C. S., granted leave.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S., acts as Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr. C. A. R. Cronmelin of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted from class I, grade 3 (supernumerary), to class I, grade 2 (Supernumerary), of that establishment with effect from the 1st January.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above Institution took place last evening on the premises of the Institution, situated between the Elphinstone High School and the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade. The building of the Institution and its compound were decorated with flags and bunting. His Excellency Lord Lamington presided and distributed the prizes. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala and his sons and the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton were amongst those who attended the function. At 5 o'clock his Excellency the Governor accompanied by an A.-D.-C. arrived and was received at the gate by Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., the patron, and Mr. K. R. Cama Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. R. M. Chichgar, Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel and other members of the committee. His Excellency was conducted to the dais, where he took his seat.

Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, in opening the proceedings said, it was his pleasant duty to accord a hearty welcome to H. E. the Governor on behalf of the managing committee of that institution and to thank him for his kindness in consenting to grace the occasion with his presence. He had no doubt that he was voicing the unanimous feeling of that assembly, when he expressed the regret generally felt at the absence of Lady Lamington on account of other engagements. His Excellency had not been amongst them for more than a few weeks and yet he had evinced such solicitude and zeal for the welfare of the Presidency, over which his Lordship had to rule, that during that short time he had been in this city, he had been able to win the love and confidence of the people.

THE REPORT.

R. M. Chichgar, honorary Secretary read the report of the Managing Committee, which was as follows:—May it please your Excellency.—It is with extreme pleasure that the Managing Committee accord to your Excellency a hearty welcome on your presence at the important function of this evening. As this is the first occasion on which your Excellency has honoured us by your presence, it will be but meet if we lay before your Excellency a short account of the origin and progress of this Institution. Half a century ago Gymnastic exercises in this country were in great disrepute. They were confined to the lower classes of the community who cultivated their sinews with the object of lending their prowess for mercenary purposes. It was dishonorable for the better classes to indulge in physical exercises; hence the school-going boys for want of bodily training, displayed deterioration of their physique with its attendant disasters. Some of the observing gentlemen of the Parsee community deemed it high time to overcome the prevailing repugnance, and their first effort was to introduce physical training in a school behind the present Money-School, owned by one Mr. Pestonjee Master. The late Mr. Merwanjee N. Bhownuggree took the leading part in this at that time unpopular movement assisted by Professor Dadabhoy Nowroji and the late Mr. Muncherji P. Chichgur. In the commencement, the Gymnasium was opened to Parsee boys only, and it was named the Parsee Gymnasium not because that the promoters were all Parsees, and were unwilling to take boys of other communities with them, but because there being strong prejudice amongst other communities, that they were afraid of any efforts to induce them to join, proving futile. However within the space of a short time the advantages of such an Institution were felt far and wide, and it was consequently thrown open to all communities. It was afterwards removed to a temporary shed allowed by Government to be put up on sufferance, on the Esplanade. The name of that Gymnasium was then changed to the "Esplanade Gymnasium." It continued there for three years, when the Committee finding the place too small compared to the increasing demands of the community, applied from Government the free use of an adjoining site on the Esplanade in 1872. This and the next site had again to be changed owing to the same being required by Government for their own purpose. These frequent changes crippled the growth and stability of the Institution to guard against which, the Committee became anxious to secure a more enduring lease of a suitable plot of ground; consequently the Committee again applied to Government through the Director of Public Instruction, and had the good fortune to secure from the Government of H. E. Lord Reay a fifteen years lease rent free of the site on which we stand to-day measuring about 1080 square yards. At that time the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, first Baronet, whose liberality is so widely known, generously offered to help the institution by contributing Rs. 6,000, and the Committee adding a small Fund at their disposal of Rs. 1,500 made up the total sum of Rs. 7,500. The Government after that, contributed a similar amount of Rs. 7,500, in addition to the free plot of ground making up the aggregate total of Rs. 15,000 for the cost of the Building. It was designed by and erected under the superintendence of Khan Bahadur M.C. Marzban A.M. I.C.E., the then Executive Engineer, Presidency. The foundation stone was laid by H. E. Lord Reay, and the pavilion was opened by his successor Lord Harris, who visited this Institution once again during his Regime. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1st Bart. further gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 as an Endowment Fund to defray the current expenses of the Institution. This Institution is indebted in its past to the family of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and also to many other eminent citizens of Bombay for munificent donations which enabled the Committee to award prizes at every Annual Exhibition. Amongst these donors may be also mentioned Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney. In recognition of Sir Dinshaw's generous aid, the original name of the Institution was changed and it was styled "Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution." Thereafter, the Government were pleased to bestow a grant-in-aid, and we are happy to say that it is still continued on the recommendation of the Direct of Public Instruction. This has enabled the Committee to engage the services of European instructors from different regiments located in Bombay from time to time, and the Committee's best thanks are due to the Commanding Officers of those regiments. At the commencement, chiefly native exercises were practised in this Institution and as time went on English appliances were introduced. To avoid dangers of ill-effects of exercises on the constitutions of weak pupils, they are only admitted after careful medical examinations by the Hony. Physicians, Drs. Cawasji Pestonjee Tehemuji B. Nariman, M. R. Seth and Framji E. Madon to whom our best thanks are due. The boys are carefully examined every year before the Exhibition takes place by a committee of experts, and this year such examination has been kindly conducted by Messrs D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-law, and Pheroze C. R. Seth, merchant, to whom the Committee offer their best thanks for the careful manner in which they have carried out their work. Their report is very favourable and the Managing Committee beg to quote from it the following extract with great satisfaction: "In conclusion we have to thank your committee for giving us the opportunity of seeing this admirable Institution at work, and to offer them our congratulations on its high efficiency. It seems to us that an Institution of this sort is quite invaluable and ought to be largely taken advantage of." There are at present 104 pupils taking advantage of this Institution. Of them 84 are Parsees, 15 Hindoos, 1 Mahomedan, and 3 Christians, of whom 29 are in business 12 attend colleges and 63 schools. In order to extend the popularity, and to spread the advantages of physical training, an arrangement for concession of fees chargeable has been made with the Principal of the New High school for giving physical exercises to a large number of pupils of that school, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction. In accordance with certain clause in the Deed of Trust with the Director of Public Instruction, students of Elphinstone College are admitted free and those coming from Government, and also from Government-aided schools, are charged half the rate, all others a full fee of Re 1 per month. Teachers intending for employment in the Mofussil Gymnasium sanctioned by Educational Inspectors to be qualified for the post are trained in this Institution free of charge and are granted 1st and 2nd class certificates in Parchment Forms. There is a separate class in this Institution styled the Special class for the convenience of those who wish to have gentle exercises, and who are reluctant to submit themselves to certain stricter rules of other classes. The Committee recently revised their Rules and Byelaws for the better discipline of boys. These rules obtained the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction. The affairs of the Institution are managed by a Committee of 12 gentlemen in different walks of life with Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart as Patron. Of them the working members are Mr. K. R. Kama, President, Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar, Superintendent, Khan Bahadoor Bomanji B. Patell, Treasurer, and Mr. Rustom M. Chichgar Honorary Secretary. The staff consists of a Head Master Mr. Furdoonji N. Kerawalla, and his assistants Messrs. F. R. Mehta, D. B. Baria, K. M. Mollsha, P. A. Bharucha and Lance Corporal E. Green. The Committee place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by the Head Master Mr. Kerawalla who has been ably helped by his zealous and hardworking assistants. The thanks of the Committee are also due to Mr. Damodar G. Sookhawalla who has been treating the boys every year to sweet meats. The Committee regret that the income arising out of the small fees charged to the boys does not cover all the expenses of the Institution, and they therefore appeal to charitably disposed members of all communities to strengthen their hands by generous donations thus enabling them to make self supporting an Institution which is the best of its kind in this Presidency, and which in the words of their Excellencies Lords Harris, Sandhurst and Northcote is a "Model Gymnasium."

(Concluded on page 6.)

EUROPEAN NOTES.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

THE HANDSOMEST MAN IN ROME.

THE BALKAN OUTLOOK.

PARIS, JANUARY 8.

You can quite certainly tell when it is New Year's Day in Paris. To begin with, the shops are closed and there is not a stroke of business done anywhere—the completest holiday in the year—and the town is dotted with beggars. That is the unpleasant but distinctive mark of the Jour de l'An. On other days in the year the mendicant is liable (at least theoretically) to arrest; to-day he has free license to solicit alms, and he takes full advantage of it. The result is one has to run the gauntlet in certain streets of a long and pitiable line of ragged misery, which pours its plaint into one's ear. Here, as elsewhere, the misery that is most paraded is not the most acute and genuine. There is something in the French character that seems to encourage the begging and tip system. For example, the postmen who bring your letters and newspapers demand a substantial etrenne at this time of the year. The Post Office takes cognisance of the fact, and the postmen's Christmas boxes are reckoned in as part of his salary. The average of his share of the spoil is in Paris fixed at £16. It is official mendicity.

The Chamber has voted urgency for a measure to suppress the decorations; but no one believes that is will ever find its way on to the statute-book. It has been said that the yards of coloured ribbon are too effective a means of government to be given up. It was a little joke on the Chamber's part. Even the faithful like to draw M. Combes at times. Was it not M. Rochefucauld who said that the misfortunes, even of our friends, were not entirely unpleasant to us. And so the Palais Bourbon takes a mischievous pleasure in embarassing "le petit pere." No doubt great abuse has been made of the decorations, but they serve a purpose and often mark great merit. For instance, the red ribbon, which rumour says, has been conferred on M. Alfred Capus, is a popular as well as a just appointment. There is no more representative playwright in France to-day, and no one whose work is more eagerly sought abroad.

The "Figaro" is evidently a little nervous lest Paris society should become enamoured of the British craze of tattooing. It is hardly likely, I think, that a professor of the art will establish himself on the boulevards. Tattooing, however, has a certain vogue among the lower middle-classes. There is an old soldier who visits the cabarets in Grenelle to tattoo his clients. His own body is a picture gallery, an illustrated history of France. First of all there is a series of the Presidents from M. Thiers down to M. Loubet, and after that this most prominent figures in mediæval and modern times such as Charlemagne, Henry IV., Joan of Arc, Louis XIV., Robespierre, Napoleon, &c. "Le Pere Tible," as the "engraver on human flesh" is styled in the quarter, is "decorated," in a double sense. On his breast he always carries the Cross of the Legion of Honour. As he explained to one of his friends, with a certain fierceness, it can never be taken from him—it is in Indian ink. After all, the French people have the sense of the beautiful too strongly developed to adopt so hideous a custom.

A striking instance of the degree to which horse-flesh is eaten by the poor of Paris is furnished by the fact that the abattoirs at Vaugirard have to be enlarged. The present consumption is 30,000 horses a year. The meat is somewhat darker and stronger than beef, but is not unpalatable. It has grown into popularity since the siege. The number of horse butchers now to be found on the outskirts of the town is remarkable. The reason why the flesh of horse and ass has usurped the place of beef is, of course the question of cheapness. It is about half the price. Even horse-flesh however has recently risen to a point where the Parisian is paying a price equivalent to that asked in England for the best colonial beef and mutton. Such is the demand, that used-up horses that have worked for eight or ten years in the city are purchased by the butchers for 250f. (£10), put out to grass for a few weeks, and then led to the slaughter-house. The aged horse is worth twice what he was a few years ago. The odd effect of it is that in some Departments, such as the Nord, there is a scarcity of horses for farm work.

The King and Queen of Italy are most thoughtful for the comfort of those who surround them, and never lose an opportunity of proving that thoughtfulness. Hence there is to be another innovation at Court, which will not reduce the splendour of the receptions there, but will shorten them considerably. At the New Year's reception of the Diplomatic body and their wives this year, the ceremony was so long, and the rooms were so over-heated, that many ladies showed visible signs of fatigue, and Princess Colonna, one of Queen Elena's ladies-in-waiting, after making valiant efforts fainted and had to be carried from the room. Both the King and Queen were very much concerned, and the former has already decided that henceforth the doyen of the diplomatists shall speak for all, and that the receptions shall not last more than an hour. Prince and Princess Colonna are among the most popular of the Court set. They are both Italians, the latter tall and dark, of most commanding presence, while the former is the most perfect Italian type, neither tall nor short, but with the healthy, red darkness, large nose, and strong jaw which distinguish his countrymen. He is the handsomest man in Rome. The King is particularly fond of him, and has been heard to say, "Colonna does honour to his country, no one, with him under their eyes can say, that the Italians are not handsome!"

Rome is in the depths of melancholy, and Londoners would never believe for what reason. Just for a few days' rain! From a Society point of view, the weather is interfering sadly with the sports of "all Rome." The fox-hunt is practically impossible. Who will go to a meet in a motor-car in gorgeous raiment on a rainy day; the drive on the Pincio is a hollow farce, shopping impossible, motoring, to say nothing of bicycling, a thing to be shuddered at—and so on through the whole gamut. There is even no royal road to enjoyment. The King organized a shooting party to his hunting-box by the Mediterranean, and the party went down in four automobiles. All went well until the return journey, when one motor burst a tyre, another ran out of electricity, and another came to a standstill and refused to move, so the Queen was obliged to transfer herself to the fourth, and in a dripping rain came ten miles to Rome, arriving at the Quirinal in such a state with damp and mud that her own servants did not at first recognise her. All the same, when asked, her Majesty said she had enjoyed it immensely. I fear, however, that was only a politeness to her cavalier.

Even more interest has been excited by Maestro Puccini's new opera, "Madame Butterfly," than by his "Tosca," brought out some years ago. This happens for two reasons. First, the scene is laid in Japan, and it is thus, in the public mind, a rival to Maestro Mascagni's "Iris," in the same way that the two composers may be considered rivals. Secondly, every one is sympathetic towards the genial Maestro because of his bad health. However, the news of him is, of late, much more encouraging. In February it will be a year since his leg was broken, and his friends began to think this meant that he was crippled for life, seeing it was a double fracture and the bones most obstinately refused to knit. Fortunately, a few months ago, he went to Paris, and has come home a new man. He now walks with the help of a cane, although when he went to Paris, he could not put his foot to the ground. "I shall come on without my staff the first night of 'Madame Butterfly'," he said, laughingly, and there is no doubt he will. Meanwhile he has a daily massage, which he enlivens by whistling, and then goes to gloat over a huge red machine—his accident not having cured his love for motoring.

—which before long will carry him about the country. This ceremony over, he goes shooting, or steps into a boat and massacres coots to his heart's content, which means abundantly. In the evening he devotes himself to the piano, making it his creature to express all the emotions which afflict or animate his soul. Thus have his friends become acquainted with "Madame Butterfly," for which a triumph is predicted.

"The situation in Constantinople is far from satisfactory. Considerable opposition was made to the appointment of any Italian to the command of the gendarmerie, and France and Germany were sounded as to whether they would furnish the general of gendarmerie. France, probably out of loyalty to Italy, met the suggestion with a refusal. Germany is said to have explained that her soldiers had no experience of gendarmerie. The loss of valuable time in arriving at a decision is only one of the indications that, though Turkey has accepted the European project of reforms, she dislikes it heartily. The most serious neglect on her part is that, up to the present, no provision has been made for meeting the expenses of the gendarmes, their pay, uniforms, etc. It is known that nearly two months ago attention was called to the necessity of appointing a commission to provide ways and means, but so far nothing has been done. The Russian assessor, M. Demerick, has arrived, and his Austrian colleague, M. Muller, is expected.

Meantime, the winter is advancing, and the belief appears to be general that if by March the chiefs of the insurrectionary bands are not satisfied that the Porte intends to execute its engagements towards Russia and Austria, the insurrection will break out with renewed vigour. It is, indeed, this conviction which caused not only the two Powers which have taken the lead, but all the others to intimate their intention to take the execution of the most important reforms into their own hands if the Porte did not act speedily. The reluctance of the Turks to act arises no doubt from their dislike to the whole of the project imposed by Europe, but it is largely increased from their hopes of a struggle between Russia and Japan. If this should take place it would indeed be terrible news for the Christian populations of the Balkans. Probably all pretence of intention to carry out the reforms would be thrown aside. The Turkish newspapers give ample evidence of the intense interest which the Turks take in the question between Russia and Japan. Usually the space devoted to foreign news is very small. For weeks past, however, the Turkish papers are so crowded with state-nests on the Japanese question as to leave the impression that French, Russian, and English journals are carefully examined and extracts given from all which can afford any indication of what is likely to happen in the Far East.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PLAGUE INSPECTION AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

REFERRING to the petition addressed to the Bombay Government against plague inspection at bunders and Railway Stations, the "Gujrati" remarks:—No rational reasons can be advanced for the continuance of the present anomalous system. People going to Poona from Bombay are inspected at Kalyan. But passengers from Poona and other places, however infected, to this city are not required to undergo any inspection! A more absurd and senseless procedure it is difficult to conceive. The same thing may be said with regard to other inspection stations. The reason that is generally accepted amongst the people at large for the continuance of the present system is vested interests. That might be a right or wrong explanation. But even interpellations have not succeeded in eliciting a more rational explanation. Now that the whole presidency is more or less infected with the plague poison and the plague has become endemic, the maintenance of costly establishments for medical inspection are an unwarrantable waste of public money which might well be utilised for affording relief to the poor plague-stricken population.

EUROPEAN LADIES AND THEIR NATIVE SISTERS.

The "Voice of India" writes:—Mrs. Aston's eloquent and instructive speech at the Hindu Ladies' Social Club on Monday last shows that European ladies are able to approach questions of Indian social reform with deeper sympathy, and hence with greater influence for good, than many missionary gentlemen. Ridicule may be a manly pastime; sympathy is a womanly virtue. It is a false sentiment that every community must keep a knowledge of its social customs—with their strong and weak points—to itself and should not speak about them to others. Every society has its defects and its excellences: some societies have more to learn than others, but all will have to learn something or other until the millennium is reached; a study of the customs and manners, prejudices and tendencies of every society for comparison and instruction for improvement and if possible for mutual suggestion, is as much a legitimate and scientific pursuit as the study of sanitary or industrial problems. The boundary lines of a legitimate exchange of ideas is exceeded only when the desire to promote good and discourage evil, wherever it may be found, gives place to an ignoble eagerness to vilify others or a morbid tendency to depreciate what is connected with oneself. Neither of these motives is very common; but European ladies are, as a rule, which may have its exceptions, more appreciative of the good points of their Native sisters than European gentlemen appear to be of the qualities of their Aryan brethren; at any rate, the former deal with their shortcomings more gently; and hence their advice makes a deeper, if more silent, impression than one-sided denunciations.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks that no measure which leaves any of the earliest vices of the Official Secrets Bill untouched, would receive public approbation. Our Contemporary adds:—If the information which the "Englishman of Calcutta has obtained, and to which it has given currency in a recent issue, be correct, namely, that the Government of India have not proposed any amendments to the Official Secrets Act, touching its principal defects, surely its will cause general dissatisfaction and disappointment throughout the country. As observed by our contemporary the solemn pledge given by His Excellency the Viceroy, that so far as in him lay, the provisions which were so universally execrated would be modified or withdrawn, "that when the Select committee meets they will find that their labours are neither so severe nor contentious as has been supposed, and that a satisfactory measure can be placed upon the statute book which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person," had the effect of allaying popular apprehension and of staying the demonstrations of public protest. But if Government still persist in penalising the divulgence of what are called civil secrets, then, it is clear, the hopes raised have not been fulfilled, and the Bill is to remain that dangerous measure against which both the Anglo-Indian and the native press have cried in such unmistakable terms.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL.

The "Gujerat Mitra" says:—The need for more residential quarters for students in our colleges could not have been more strikingly brought to the notice of the Government than when Prof. Macmillan Principal of the Elphinstone College, referred to it in the course of his speech the other day in thanking H. E. the Governor who performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Telang Wing of the Elphinstone College Hostel. Prof. Macmillan could not have pleaded in our opinion the cause of his students with more warmth of expression and deep-seated feeling than when he expressed the inadequacy of the present quarters to supply the needs of a large number of students from the mofussil who attended the College.

The "Praja Bandhu, remarks:—H. E. Lord Lamington, the new Governor of this Presidency performed on Tuesday last the graceful act of laying the foundation stone of the Telang Wing to be added to the quarters for the students studying at the Elphinstone College. While doing so he referred in suitable words to the brilliant career of the distinguished judge of the Bombay High Court whose memory was desired to be perpetuated by erecting a building bearing his name. It appears that plague, which has been almost a constant factor in Bombay during the last seven years, prevented an early action being taken in connection with this useful institution. It is well known that for want of sufficient accommodation, many a student from the mofussil, desirous of living in the Residency quarters after joining the Elphinstone College, had to be disappointed, and had to make their own arrangements elsewhere. We hope the building when ready will, while supplying a long felt want, be the means of inducing a few of the present students to emulate the example of our distinguished countryman, we mean the late Mr. Justice Telang.

The "Rast Goftar" states—There is no public function to which Lord Lamington could have more appropriately lent his presence in the opening months of his career than this which was intended to inaugurate a movement for perpetuating the memory of one of the best and noblest of characters that adorned the public and official life of Bombay.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Before concluding we may be permitted to reiterate our deep obligations to your Excellency for your gracious presence this evening, and for your kind condescension in distributing the prizes.

The gathering was then entertained to a series of exercises on the rope, pole, horizontal bars and trapeze by the pupils of the institution.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful pupils by His Excellency.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor who, on rising was received with cheers, in addressing the assembly said:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I do not think it has ever fallen to my lot to distribute prizes with a greater feeling of confidence than they have been given most deservedly this evening. To me it is a most satisfactory exhibition that we have looked at just now. It was quite a novel scene for me, that of the pole, which is, I understand, one of the native exercises in this country. I thought the performances we saw given on the pole by the various members of this institution were most graceful and then we saw the parallel bars and horizontal bars, all exercised on—and all these exercises were conducted with great promptitude, neatness and exactitude. I do not think I ever saw the parallel bar exercises better done than I have seen this afternoon—(applause)—and this remark applies to all the different forms of exercises which we have witnessed. It has been, therefore, a great pleasure to me to have the privilege of bestowing the prizes upon those who have pre-eminently distinguished themselves, but I hope and believe there are many more than those prize-winners who appeared before me and exercised themselves in this institution. I can imagine,—I do not propose to be a professor in anatomy, but I should think it—quite true that the natives of India are possessed of far greater suppleness of limb, a greater pliancy of muscle and sinew and more easily moving joints than we Britishers, and therefore the natives of India should be most zealous and interested in the gymnasium. In these days of long continued peace, so different from those in which our forefathers lived all games and exercises are to be valued, not merely for physical training or for preventing deterioration of physique but also because they improve certain qualities of mind and character, and qualities of nerve and courage and therefore it is, that all physical exercises are worthy of commendation and encouragement. However, this is not an occasion for me to make a long speech, but I trust that the number of students who visit this institution will largely increase. I imagine all of us,—even I in my advanced age sometimes engage myself in exercise of a moderate, and not of a violent character, which we have been looking at this evening. I find that in taking exercise of a simple character, such as I occasionally do, I realise that we all of us would also be enormously benefitted in our health and our powers generally, if we did some form of exercise such as we have seen this evening, and such exercise as have been recommended by Sandow and other professors. I must express my gratitude for the kind welcome which Sir Dinshaw Petit gave to me on my arrival, and I assure him that it has been a great pleasure to me to be present here on this occasion, and it is also gratifying to know that the work which was undertaken at the time of my predecessors, Lord Reay and Lord Harris, has brought about such good and splendid results. I heartily congratulate Mr. Kerawalla and all those who are his helpers in his work and also all those who are interested and look after the welfare of this institution. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. K. R. Cama in proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, said that His Excellency's predecessor Lord Harris who was a great sportsman came there twice during his regime and the first public function which Lord Sandhurst attended on his arrival in Bombay was in connection with this institution. His Excellency deserved their very best thanks for the very encouraging words addressed by him. They were all obliged to the first Sir Dinshaw Petit for presenting them with that excellent building and it was to be hoped that his successor, the present Sir Dinshaw, would emulate his grandfather's great and good deeds and continue to take such interest in the institution as would render it more useful and efficient. (Applause.)

Sir Dinshaw Petit then presented His Excellency with a bouquet of flowers and the proceedings terminated.

Before leaving His Excellency was shown over the different parts of the institution.

A PARSEE DIVORCE SUIT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, when, with the assistance of delegates, he heard the suit brought by Bai Aimye for a divorce from her husband Burjorjee Sorabjee Aravia on the ground of cruelty, desertion, and misconduct with the co-respondent Revabai, a Hindu woman. Mr. Santok pleader appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the respondents. The following delegates assisted his lordship in the enquiry:—Messrs Nowrojee Jehangir Gamalia Jehangir Byramjee Murzban Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Moly, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Messrs. Pheroz Cursetjee Sethna, K. R. Cama, N. M. Wadia C. I. E., Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthaky, and Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia.

Mr. Santok stated the facts of the case from which it appeared that the parties were married on the 6th May, 1894, by a valid marriage according to Zoroastrian rites and ceremonies. For the first year they lived smoothly but in the next year, they did not get on well together, because the co-respondent engaged the attention of the respondent. The co-respondent was a servant in the house. They went on for two years more in the hope of matters mending. Finally the respondent deserted the plaintiff and went to live with the co-respondent in a separate place in 1897. About three or four years ago plaintiff sent word to respondent to return and live with her, but he spurned her offer and said he would like to live with the co-respondent rather than with the plaintiff. Evidence said the pleader, could be called to show that the respondent and co-respondent lived together as man and wife during the last few years. There had been acts of cruelty by the respondent towards the plaintiff, who asked for a divorce from her husband.

Bai Aimye, daughter of Dhunjibhoy Burjorjee Sumarivalla, said she was married to the respondent in 1894. She lived peaceably with him for about a year, after which she saw acts of criminal intimacy between her husband and Revabai. She remonstrated and was ill-treated by the respondent for about two years. Then he deserted her, and she went to live with her parents. Respondent at present lives with Revabai, in Colsa Gully, Grant Road. Plaintiff went there on two occasions, seven and four months ago, when she saw the respondent and co-respondent there. Revabai is a married woman. Her husband lives at Nadod. The respondent is a native of Elav, a village near Nandod. She sent messages through Nowrojee Framjee to her husband to come and live with her. A charitable gentleman, Framjee Pestonjee Poter, provides her with food and the expenses for this suit. She worked in two or three Parsee families and obtained a living. She had no child by her husband who had left her since 1897. There was no collusion between them. She did not sue earlier, because she had no funds.

At the close of the enquiry, the delegates found in favour of the plaintiff and his lordship passed a decree "nisi" for divorce, with costs.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE report by the directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the half-year ended 31st December last states:—Money was abundant and difficult to employ at the low rates ruling up to December when the demand improved and rates advanced. The average rate for demand loans was 3·494 per cent. The net profits at head office and branches amounted to Rs. 11,01,135-13-6, which, with Rs. 5,48,191-1-9 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 16,49,326-15-3. This sum the Directors disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax Rs. 10,00,000; transferred to reserve fund Rs. 3,00,000; transferred to gratuity and pension fund Rs. 50,000, carried forward to profit and loss account of the current half year Rs. 2,99,326-15-3: total Rs. 16,49,326-15-3. During the half-year Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. W. C. Graham and Mr. A. S. Gladstone resigned their seats as Directors, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead Mr. H. T. Pedir of Messrs. George Henderson and Co., Mr. A. B. Miller, Official Assignee and Official Trustee of Bengal, and Mr. H. Bazeson of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. The Directors, with great regret, have to report the death on the 18th November, of Mr. A. S. Lovelock, one of the Bank's Auditors. At a special general meeting of shareholders, held on 17th December Mr. J. H. Lowes, of Messrs. Dovelock and Lowes, was elected an Auditor in his place.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

BRITISH MANNERS.

WRITES "Onlooker" in the "National Review":—It is quite open to question whether to neighbours who have long lived side by side on terms of sufficient cordiality to ensure peaceable relations, whose appreciation of each other's qualities is persistently testified to by the intelligent of both countries, do not run some risk of imperilling that attitude of neutrality when they enter into closer bonds involving more constant intercourse and more frequent occasions of friction. Given two nations whose point of view, whose characteristics great and small place them morally so far apart, as England and France, and it seems doubtful whether in reality much purpose is served by personal contact. The doubt must inevitably become a certainty unless each side is resolved to bring to the relationship all the tact, all the reserve and all the generosity which the delicacy of the situation demands.

The autumn has been marked by the visit of two representative bodies of our countrymen to France, the ice of several decades has been broken, and English men and women have been received on French soil with a cordiality that impressed each guest with its sincerity. One wonders what impression these Anglo-Saxons made, and especially the band of Parliamentarians as they progressed through the country feted in public and in private, toasted and harangued.

For a fortnight 180 of our race, men and women, have been under the critical gaze of a hypercritical people, and one hopes that the favourable impression carried away by our legislators and their wives has found an echo in the minds of their generous hosts. It was a grave responsibility that each member undertook when he joined the party, and he added to it further by taking wife and daughter to figure in foreign eyes as representatives of their sex and class. Did Mr. Toby, M. P. inform himself before setting forth of the habits and customs of a people of whom he knows less than he suspects? Did Mrs. T. and Miss T. consult such of their friends who had been abroad on points of etiquette, that, islanders as we are on the outskirts of Europe, have remained unknown to and unremarked by us?

One fears not, and one shudders to think of the sins of omission and commission condoned by the hosts of our fellow countrymen on the ground of an imperfect civilisation. To a people who have made society a fine art, who have inherited their conception of its duties and privileges, to whom every little formality is a tradition sanctioned by the many eminent men and women who built up the fabric, to whom the amenities of social life are ample compensation for the sacrifices it necessitates to these people the Englishman's attitude in regard to society is wholly incomprehensible and painfully shocking. Take a typical case of one of our nationality asked out to dine in Paris—and the picture is not overdrawn. He arrives late—probably the last—neglects to apologise, omits to have himself presented to those of the party with whom he is not already acquainted, talks English across the table to a compatriot, insists on discussing subjects to which French susceptibilities are most liable to offence, confines his conversation after dinner to one lady of the party if she happen to please him, or remains silent if there is nobody there to his liking; finally, quits the house without saying good-bye to his host and hostess, and crowns all his misdemeanours by forgetting to leave a card next day or pay his "visite de digestion."

It is this brutal disregard of the accepted code of continental manners that makes it almost impossible for cosmopolitan Europe to assimiliate the travelling Britisher. The freemasonry that exists abroad by right of which the wellbred member of any European nation is accepted by and fits into the society of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and smaller cities, does not extend to the representatives of our nation, who seldom possess the open sesame. Of course all this may be the result of the superiority of the Anglo Saxon race, and this contempt of the laws of society perhaps shows strength of character, and is the secret of the Empire's greatness. It may be, but there is a charm nevertheless about a society which exists and has existed on certain principles of mutual consideration by which the hostess devotes herself to her guests, and the guests in their turn are prompted with a desire to contribute each one their share to the general enjoyment of the evening. One cannot but be susceptible to an atmosphere towards the creation of which every detail has been carefully studied. First of all the flattering note of invitation, then the cordial welcome and introduction to those in the room accompanied by a word of explanation if, with quick intuition, the hostess sees the name is not sufficient indication), the place at table between sympathetic friends, and after dinner a conversation that admits of every one contributing their ideas. Discussion, not too profound, for that might lead to offending some one's pet prejudices, and when discussion threatens danger a quick reversion to the harmless topics of the day. Madame de Staël, after a year spent in England under conditions that gave her an opportunity of seeing all that was distinguished in society, recorded her impressions in one of the volumes entitled "Considerations sur la Revolution Francaise." Her admiration for our Constitution, institutions, parties, principles, laws, and bylaws knew no bounds, but she was reluctantly obliged to admit that our men had no manners and that our social intercourse lacked one great essential, namely, conversation. According to her, English men and women speak only when they have something to say, and then they exhaust every phase of the subject—and themselves. The collapse which ensues in the conversation, says the vivacious Frenchwoman, does not seem to discompose the hostess or disturb the company; it is accepted as quite natural.

The defects in our social system must remain characteristic of us as long as our men remain as indifferent as they are to society—in fact as long as they are still only partially civilised. The French nation has undoubtedly put women on a higher platform than has the British, and the greater refinement of their social conception is no less indisputably due to this fact. The position of a wife and mother in a French family is legally and instinctively a more honourable one, and the mother-in-law, though often the subject of ridicule on the stage, enjoys an authority and consideration which that relationship is totally deprived of with us. Wife-beating is unknown amongst our Gallic friends, excitable though they are; and, as every one knows at home, that pastime is commonly indulged in by our lower classes at the expense of a 2s. 6d. fine. In England many little things testify to the accepted "superiority" of the male sex. A woman bows first, as to her lord and master, in France a man salutes his idol whether noticed or unnoticed, and stands with his head uncovered if she stops to speak to him, while the younger men never omit to kiss a lady's hand, to shake which would seem an impertinence! To assert that all these formalities are meaningless is the abrupt conclusion of most "self-respecting" Englishmen, but they are nevertheless the evidences of a refined civilisation and have their value if life in society is desirable and useful.

The addition, therefore, of the finishing touches to the manly qualities of our British fathers, brothers, and sons would make of our male belongings the paragons of the whole earth; and if good is to come of renewed relations with the politest nation in Europe, let us begin by studying and imitating their manners.

Let our tourist, before he quits his native land, ask what is expected of him in countries not his own, and let him deny himself on his return the pleasure of boasting to his fireside friends that he has run a tilt against every prejudice, practice, principle, and idiosyncrasy that he found amongst the unfortunate people he came in contact with. When the Briton realises that he is susceptible of improvement he will be a very good fellow!

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th instant, a letter was submitted from the Engineer, who forwarded for sanction, detailed plans and estimate amounting to Rs. 5,072, for the erection of a shed to contain the oil gas making plant in connection with the new Light Ship, and proposed to erect the plant inside the Workshops yard.

The Board sanctioned the work.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 16th Jan. 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 16th Jan. 1904.	For week ending 17th Jan. 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 17th Jan. 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	8 8	22	805
Do. out of „ ...	17	883	22	784
Do. transported	20	8 6	13	5 0
Do. attended to	2	62	...	43
Do. warped	...	12	1	40

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A BATTALION of the 3rd Belgian Regiment of the Line is stationed in garrison at Ghent. By a recent order, which would interest Mr. Brodrick, the strength of the battalion has now been reduced to 33 men and 2 non-commissioned officers.

The best-intentioned laws of men and nations occasionally go wrong. In the Argentine Republic the staff of a train to which an accident occurs are imprisoned until they can prove themselves guiltless of negligence. In the neighbourhood of the town of Cordoba a few weeks ago, at a distance of perhaps twenty miles from the destination to which most of the passengers were bound, a slight accident occurred to the locomotive of train. So slight it was that the driver and stoker prepared to put it right themselves. But the law interposed in the shape of the police of a village near, who there and then hailed the driver and stoker off to durance vile, leaving the passengers to drive the engine themselves if they felt inclined to.

In connection with the present Russo-Japanese dispute, the following incident recalled by a Russian paper is of significant interest. In 1881 a Japanese mission arrived in the Caucasus in order to study Russian markets and commercial methods. Mr. Gersevanoff, an officer who was present on the occasion, relates that before the mission departed a banquet was given in their honour, at which various healths were proposed. In proposing that of the Tsar the chief of the mission spoke as follows:—"We wish your father land all good fortune, and our highest hope is that your mighty eagle, who already waves his wings over our little Japan, may never have any reason to set his talons into her." Times have changed since then indeed.

The artificially weeping weeping-willow of Chatsworth, is of course an example of an art which finds many examples in Italy. In the famous gardens of the Marchese Pallavicini at Pegu near Genoa, there are several of these artificial trees carefully erected at spots from which the finest views are to be obtained, with the unkind object of throwing cold water upon the unsuspecting visitor's enthusiasm. Nor is it from trees alone that streams of water are liable to spring forth in this unwelcome way. The same famous gardens are dotted with variations of idea while in a palace near Lucca, which was at one time occupied by an impecunious marquis of ancient descent the entrance steps were so arranged that too importunate creditors ascending them were apt to be deluged with hot water squirted from the steps on which the tree stood at the will of the noble debtor, who from a cunningly devised point of vantage was able to enjoy their discomfiture and turn on hotter and yet hotter water at his pleasure.

There is a pleasantly familiar ring in the occurrance reported from a certain commune in the Eastern Pyrenees. It appears that for some time an indemnity has been promised to those proprietors of vineyards who have suffered loss through their vines being destroyed by frost. The list of those who received the proportion of the amount to be distributed in Saint Fellu-d'Avall has now been public. Many of the sums mentioned are absurdly small, but the extreme is reached in the case of one viticulturist against whose name appear the words Indemnity for fifty vine-stocks destroyed by frost, 0.01 francs. Apparently the Government could think no cheaper way of announcing the generous gift of onetenth of a penny than by forwarding the list, duly stamped to the Mayor of the town, to be by him despatched by municipal messenger to the lucky recipient.

If, as is rumoured, it be true that hand painted stockings are coming into fashion, their invention may be claimed for a famous painter friend of Burns and father of one of the most illustrious of Manchester worthies in the person of Alexander Nasmyth, father of James Nasmyth, the engineer. My father, wrote James Nasmyth in his Autobiography had made an engagement with his sweetheart to take her to Ranelagh, one of the then fashionable places of amusements in London. Everybody went in full dress, and the bucks and sparks wore long striped silk stockings. My father on searching found that he had only one pair of silk stockings left. He washed them himself, in his lodging room, and hung them before the fire to dry. When he went to look at them they were so singed that could not put them on. The happy idea occurred to him of painting his legs so as to resemble stockings. He did so, went to Ranelagh with his sweetheart, and was not only complimented on the admirable fit of his artistic stockings, but asked where he bought them.

The death of Princess Mathilde reminds us that a branch of the Bonaparte family which is established in America would, in the improbable case of the French Crown ever again falling to a Bonaparte, have a clearer claim to it than the present Pretender. Charles Jerome Bonaparte who practises as a lawyer in Baltimore, is a grandson of Napoleon's brother, Jerema, who went to America in 1803, and in Baltimore married a rich heiress, Miss Paterson. When Napoleon in 1805 became Emperor he ordered his brother, to whose marriage he had always been opposed, to return to France, the penalty for disobedience being that he should not be recognised as a (prince of the blood.) Jerome submitted, and his marriage was annulled. He afterwards married Princess Katharine of Wurtemburg, and became King of Westphalia. From this marriage sprang the father of Princes Victor and Napoleon, the present pretender as well as Princess Mathilde. By the earlier marriage with Miss Paterson a son had been born, whose children are still settled in Baltimore and have every right to consider themselves, morally, the representatives of the great Napoleon.

It is surely unnecessary to specify the place of origin of the following veracious incident. An inhabitant of a certain town (we are told) made his living by hauling timber, and used rawhide harness on his team of horses. Rawhide, we all know, expands when wet and contracts on dry days. Well, this man was hauling an exceptionally big load one day when a thunderstorm overtook him just as he reached a long hill leading to his home. He was walking beside his team that he might pay close attention to them, and did not notice what the rain was doing for his rawhide harness until the top of the long hill was reached, when, to his utter amazement the waggon stood at the bottom of the hill the rawhide tugs being fairly stretched into fiddle strings. He was puzzled for a moment, but just then the sun came out, and a happy idea found lodgement in his fertile brain. He unhitched the team, fastened the tugs securely around a big tree, and went in to dinner. When he returned the sun had caused the rawhide to contract sufficiently to bring the waggon up that steep hill with a momentum that smashed both front wheels when it came in contact with the tree around which the tugs had been fastened. That kind of elastic rawhide is evidently the most suitable material for stringing the longbow.

The Roman police will have cause to remember the birth of the present new year for some long time to come, and that not over-pleasantly. On Saint Sylvester's night a gang of thieves took it into their heads to ransack the post-office on the Piazza San Silvestro, no doubt thinking the locality of the deed appropriate to the day. They successfully effected their entry, they filled their pockets with the contents of the parcels put ready for delivery, and were filling a heavy sack with similar booty, when a vedette, which they had thoughtfully set to keep watch upon the outer world, rushed in with the news that a patrol of gendarmes was at hand. Hanging upon the walls were the caps, tunics, and letter-bags left there by the post-men who had gone home to bed. At once the thieves put them on, then carrying their booty in the letter-bags, they marched serenly to the front gates. There they found the police. They entered into conversation. All agreed that the service of the State was onerous especially at the New Year. To have to work all night sorting out letters for the morrow's delivery without a single minute of rest! An idea struck one of the postmen. Perhaps the police would be so amiable as to guard the post-office for five minutes or so, giving the weary postmen time to go to the nearest osteria to empty a bottle of Orvieto"! The police proved agreeable, and waited. When an hour had gone by they went to the inn to remind the postmen of their neglected duties. It was closed. Afterwards they turned to the post office and investigated the interior where piles of torn parcels, and letters explained the truth to them. Nothing remained but to make a report of the circumstances. Rome is amused but the police cannot see anything funny about it.

The West Indies were for generations the golden Colony of the Crown, and a writer on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, in the current number of the "Magazine of Commerce" tells that early in the last century the Royal Mail enjoyed charters which made it almost a company of marque as well as an auxiliary of the English Navy. In those days only the cognoscenti were able to distinguish between R.N. and R.N. officers. The uniform of the one was akin to the uniform of the other. When William IV. was King, there is a story that one of the Royal Mail commodores, wishing to perfect his resemblance to a fleet captain, got a friend at Court to ask his Majesty's permission for Royal Mail officers to wear epaulettes in addition to their swords, gold-laced coats, and cocked hats. Now William had himself been a sailor in early life, so he knew all about epaulettes, and he met the friendly petition with the cheery reply, Why, certainly; by all means. Tell 'em they may wear as many as they like above two. The irony of the concession proved fatal to the request.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

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Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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Sold at as 12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

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ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of The Zakouta, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUTA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of nervousness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, [illegible] swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, boils, scalds, scurvy, scrofulous or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and flagging, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements of secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour. They like it, and thrive on it.

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M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

THE secret of success has many causes (writes "A Society Butterfly"), one is the power of looking forward. In dress this proves a useful virtue, and most of all in the case of Society girlhood. A hundred a year may sound a fair allowance, but it does not go far to meet the demands of a modern upper class existence. Recently we dealt with dresses for dinners and balls and even with the necessary tea-frock. This week we will consider what the average girl requires in the way of winterday-gowns. In ordering she should look ahead, and think of business, pleasure, and outdoor amusements. Nowadays the woman worker is much in evidence and this even in the higher ranks of Society. Many girls make money; they go to shops, schools, classes, or to editors' offices in the Strand or Fleet Street. Therefore, a neat, simple gown is required, with suitable accompaniments in the way of hat, coat, furs, &c. For nothing looks more vulgar, or indeed, more unsmart (one must coin a word now and then) than to wear silk, velvet, chiffon ermine, and flower wreathed hats in an omnibus, the Tube or the Underground Railway. For such expeditions, no get-up seems more suitable than a simple serge or frieze gown in black, blue or dark grey worn with a neat toque, and some black fox furs.

The athletic woman is much to the fore, and almost every girl either skates, hunts plays golf, or hockey, or drives her own motor-car. Hunting we will put on one side, as habits, boots and all other necessaries could hardly be provided by such a limited allowance. A girl who rides to hounds on a hundred a year must often get her bills settled by a patient, paying paterfamilias. Golf and motoring require a rough weather-proof costume, made of Irish frieze or Scotch homespun, and in either case, a cap to match. Motoring demands many extras, such as special gloves, veils, warm over-shoes, and so on. And, for any of these outdoor sports, some well-made black satin Knickerbockers prove most acceptable. The skating girl should be more smartly attired, and a bright red gown looks charming on the ice, especially if worn with an ermine toque, muff, and necktie.

A Society girl would want at least three good dresses to wear for calls, weddings, afternoon parties and on Sundays. And with these simplicity will strike the surest note of success. By over-dressing the modern girl of twenty often transforms herself into the matron of forty; and, in any case, youthful beauty is by no means increased by gowns that are too elaborate in make, style, and adornment. The bolero and skirt, worn over a smart blouse, make a becoming costume for a young and pretty wearer; also a useful one, as the bolero can be removed in the house and the dainty blouse allowed to reveal itself. This blouse should be in soft cream silk trimmed with Irish lace, or in white crepe de Chine, adorned with many tiny tucks and with touches of chenille or of the finest lace. This face cloth makes smart afternoon gowns for girls and suitable colours are easy to find—navy blue, brown, grey or—if expense is not considered—some of the pale pastel shades in pink, fawn or turquoise blue. One of the three smart frocks might be made in princess style and of a lighter material, such as voile, cashmere, or crepe de Chine. A black dress of the last-mentioned stuff makes a graceful gown, well suited for home wear or for the warm rooms that prevail at afternoon teas, and such-like entertainments. Our Society girl would need a fur coat every second year, and this time it might be of moleskin. Three hats and a cap or two ought to see her through the winter season. One of the hats should be black, and another should be in white felt, wreathed with autumn leaves and berries. Either of these two could be worn with any costume.

Human nature in a Putney omnibus! Not a very exalted sphere, one may exclaim, in which to study our manifold life. But poor humanity can show its best and its worst even in that dismal and democratic conveyance. Shall I ever see again the frank-faced boy who helped a shabbily dressed woman up the steep step? Or the gracious lady in grey and chinchilla who spoke kindly to a fretful, frightened child? But what of the handsome girl, with a Japanese dog, who looked contemptuously at the poor flower-seller; and the smart woman, dressed in sable, who refused to make room for the old man and his basket of eggs? (Will these latter recognise their description and feel ashamed, I wonder?) The above reflections drifted through my mind, with many others, during one day of the passed and gone holiday season; and mixed up with these somewhat serious musings comes a memory of the way in which the gracious Grey Lady was dressed and the charming accessories of her well thought out our costume.

Chinchilla is certainly one of the best and most acceptable of our furs. It is a refined fur and that is the truth! But it must be cleverly arranged, and worn with the right colour and materials. Chinchilla should be mated with a soft, smooth material, and matched with a grey of the same shade and discretion. It goes very with cloth, velvet, or crepe de Chine, but does not accommodate itself to serge, tweed, homespun, or any of the rougher woollens. Also it must never surmount a blue-grey or an iron-grey material, but should be combined with its own soft, silver-grey colourings. To my thinking, stoles have become a commonplace fashion and we have now had enough of them. My lady of the omnibus seemed to think the same, for her chinchilla took the form of a semicape arrangement nestling near the throat, and widening over the shoulders in a way that greatly improves a somewhat slender and narrow-chested figure. The cape cleared her waist and showed its trim outlines to perfection. The muff to match was lined with cream silk, and was of the square, flat description. A word to the wise: chinchilla should never be worn in a London fog.

This same well-dressed woman wore a smart pink hat, which gave the needed touch of colour to her pale grey costume. A year ago she would probably have had a chinchilla toque to match her muff and cape. But of late, fur toques show signs of taking a back seat. They are scarcely becoming, and their price is now a prohibitive one. The Grey Lady's pink hat was of soft felt, edged with a narrow cord of dull silver, and wreathed with large, flat pink roses, looking as natural as they had been only just gathered. Altogether her get-up was well-nigh perfect, and the accessories were admirably thought out. She wore grey suede gloves, and the nearest of black shoes and stockings. In the lace at her neck appeared a platinum chain with a pink sapphire pendant, and in her ears were a pair of large, solitaire pearls. She carried in her hand a gold bag containing money and a handkerchief.

These bags have become almost a necessity in our modern life, especially since the dressmakers have conspired to deprive us of pockets. They carry our money, a tiny handkerchief, and—low be it spoken—sometimes a miniature powder-puff. The fancy began with the gold chain purse—once a Paris frivolity, but which has now descended from the jewellers' windows, to those of stationers, and even of toy shops. Many of the new bags are made, not in the fine wire-like gold, but of a thicker, duller quality, intermixed with platinum, and sometimes studded with precious stones. Opals do well with this artistic gold work and so of course do diamonds. A good gold bag, but not jewelled, costs about £40.

1904 has made its appearance on the scene. London still seems in a lethargic state, and social interests centre in the country. Weather dull, with a shortage of sunshine.

Barnard have settled at Raby Castle for the winter. Lady Barnard was Lady Catherine Cecil, daughter of a former Lord Exeter, and is aunt to the present Marquis. When only a girl of nineteen, she married Lord Barnard, then Mr. Harry Vane, and a comparatively poor man. It was entirely a love marriage, and the young couple led a retired life in a small house in Chester Square. This state of things endured for ten years, but in 1891 came a sudden change, bringing rank, riches, and all the good things of this world. The fourth and last Duke of Cleveland departed from the scene, and his kinsman, Mr. Harry Vane, inherited the Barony of Barnard, lands, money, and Raby Castle, near Darlington. Lady Barnard is tall, slender, pretty and very refined-looking indeed her ways, manners, and appearance belong to the old school rather than to the new. Like many other women of her type, she is fond of girls, has many girl friends and is said to have arranged more than one successful marriage, as for example, that of her nephew, Lord Exeter, and his charming wife, once Miss Myra Orde-Powlett, daughter of Lord and Lady Bolton. Lady Barnard is the mother of three sons, one of whom, Mr. Henry Vane, came of age last September.

Lord Barnard is still on the sunny side of fifty. He is a good shot, is interested in estate management and has many splendid possessions. Raby Castle is one of the best-preserved castles in the North of England. A unique feature is the great hall, with a groined roof, into which carriages are driven to set down visitors to the Castle; and the huge, vaulted kitchen, with its gigantic oven, occupies a big square tower to itself. In the garden are enormous yew hedges, and the "Raby fig-tree," now more than a hundred years old, is still abundantly fruitful. Lord Barnard, by the way, owns the grandest waterfalls in great Britain. These are at Highforce, in Upper Teesdale, where the river Tees falls a sheer seventy feet into a rocky ravine.

DR. GRENFELL, who, cruising in Labrador waters in the Strathcona hospital ship, ministers to the people of that dreary region, has met with an extraordinary problem of relationship among the Esquimaux. Two widowers, who were cousins, each married the other's daughter. Each woman was thus the other's step-mother, sister-in-law, and cousin by marriage, while the relationship of their offspring was almost too complicated to be determined by ordinary human ingenuity.

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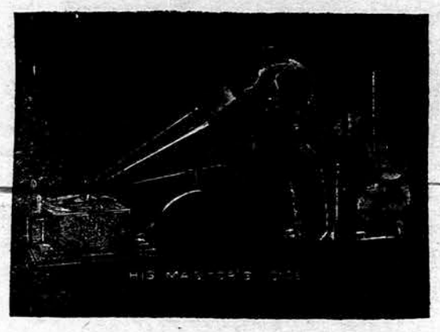

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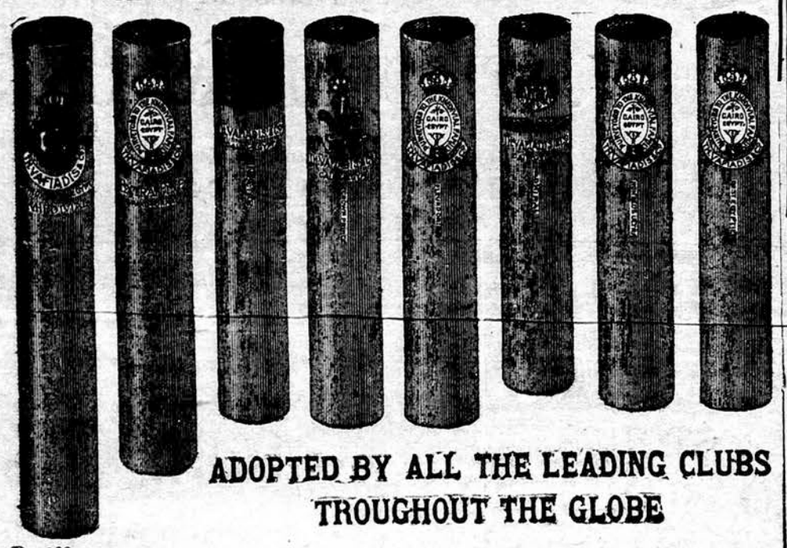

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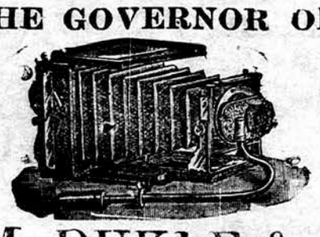

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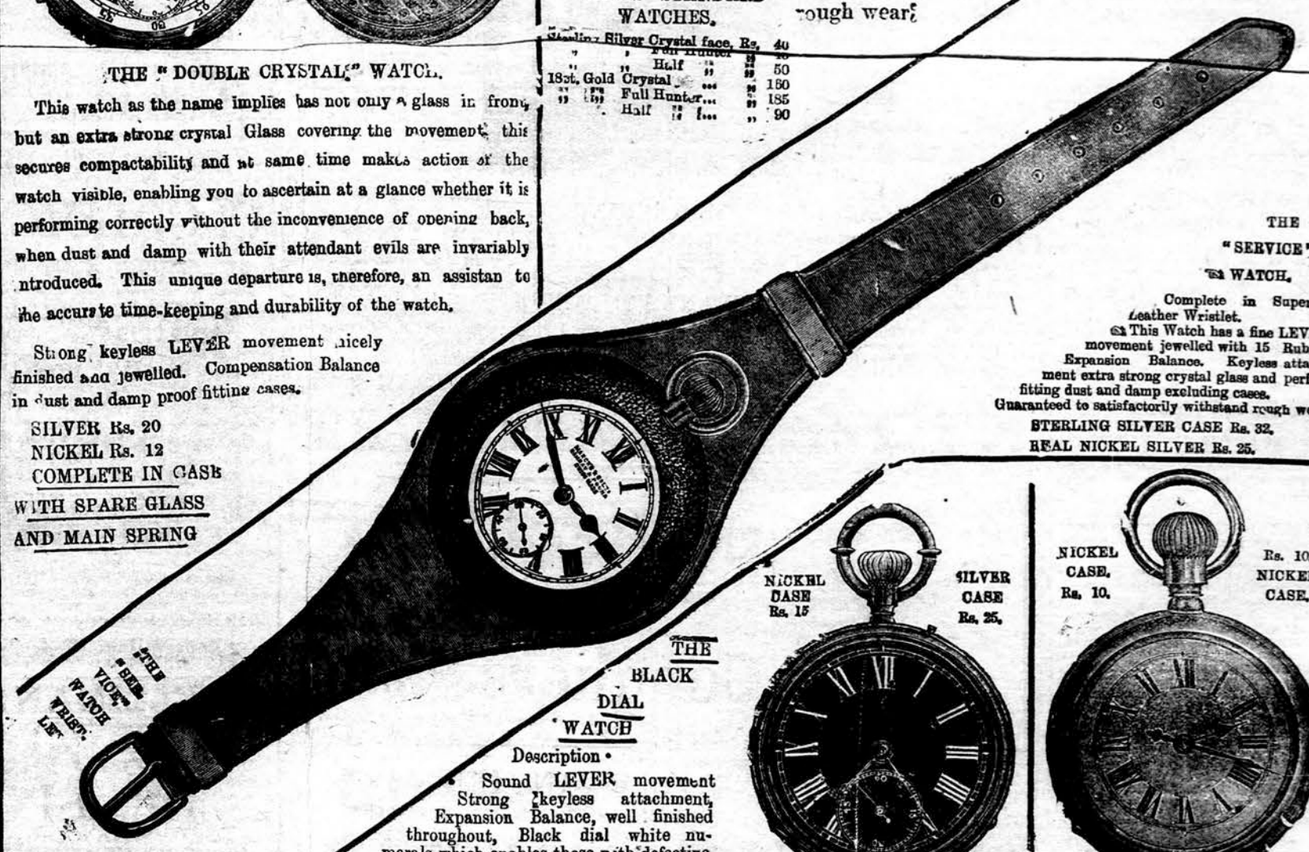

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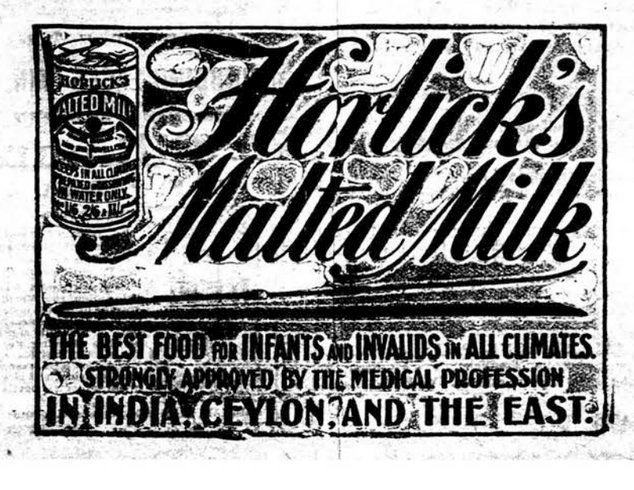
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